

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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6,000,000-bushel Concrete Elevator of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., at Decatur, Ill.

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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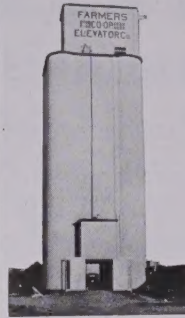
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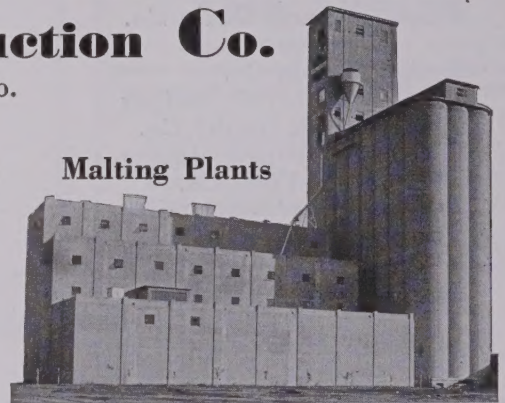
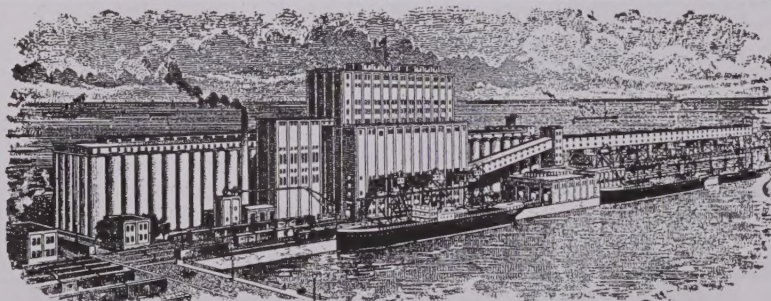
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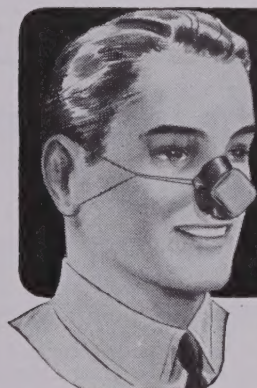
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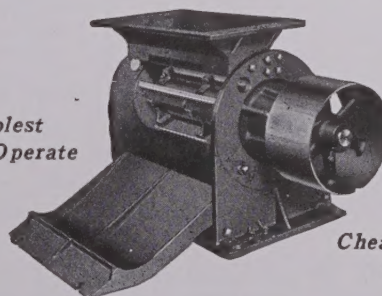
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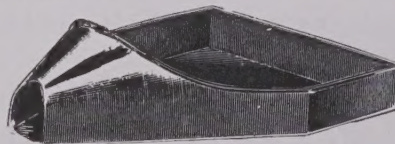
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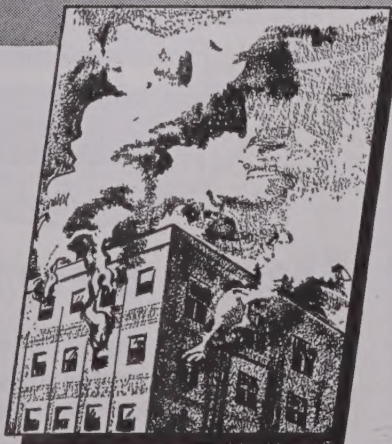
Grain & Feed Journals

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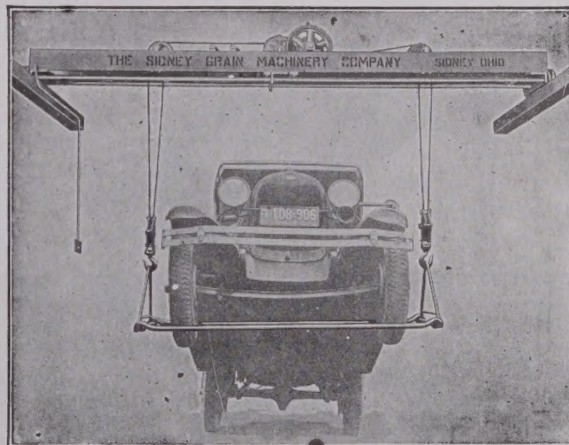
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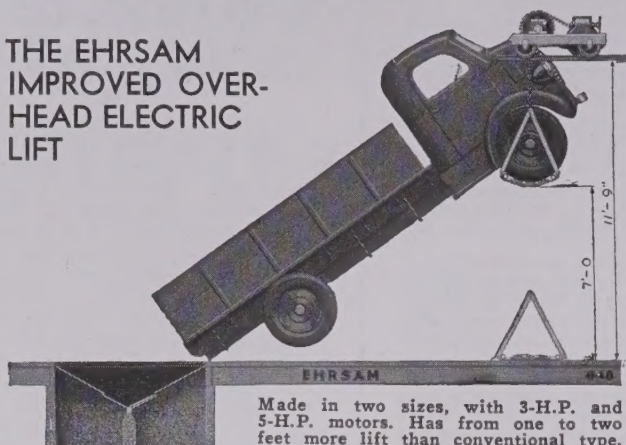
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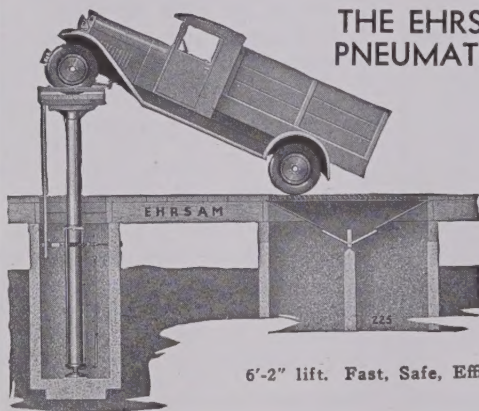
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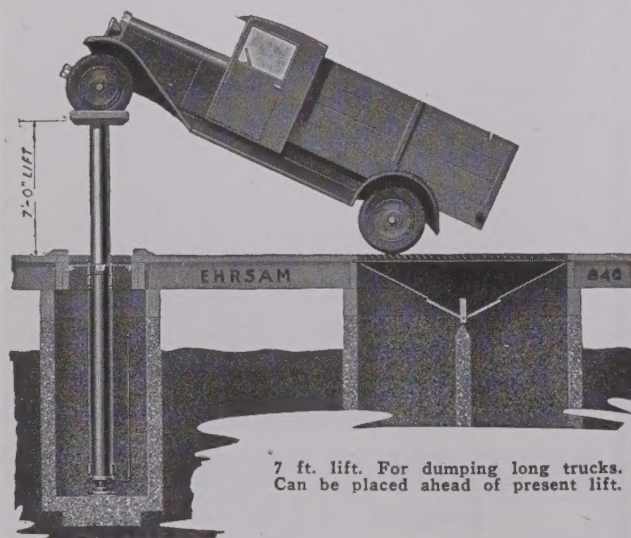
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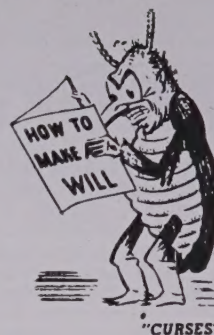
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When he sees a shipment of LARVACIDE coming in, he knows it's time to put his affairs in order.



Where less potent fumigants may fall down, LARVACIDE does a real job on weevil and other granary insects • It penetrates the kernels to destroy egg life and larvae • Only small dosage is needed, a little more than a pint per thousand bushels, and it's usually only a one-time job • LARVACIDE Treatment saves need of frequent turning. Applied directly into the grain stream (without need of expensive equipment) Grain with moisture content of 13.5% or less can usually go six months without need of turning • Write for our folder "STOP THIS ROBBER who takes up to 3% of your Grain."

Very Light Dosage

KILLS RODENTS IN THE OPEN

LARVACIDE doesn't try to lure them out. It goes in after them, driving them out, usually to die in the open, where most of the carcasses can be swept up • In the warehouse, use a pint for each 7000 cubic feet. For outside burrows, half an ounce or so. Traces linger in retreats to guard against new tenants taking over for a long time • Special folder on Rodent Control mailed on request.

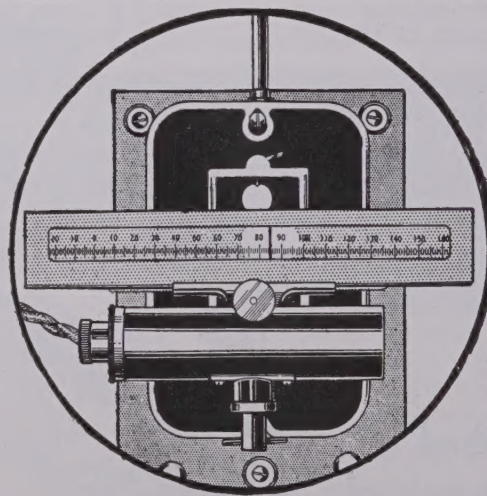
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 12, 1941

CHARGES of trickery against itinerant truckers are fully sustained by the remarkable exploits of a crew of these sharpers at Garber, Okla.

SPRING growing weather will throw light on the claims of damage in Nebraska during the November cold wave. Elsewhere winter wheat condition seems almost perfect.

CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS in milling and grain corporation going thru bankruptcy should be encouraged to resist the demands of receivership buzzards by the action of the court recently cutting in two the demands of claimants.

WHEN PLANNING your new elevator do not overlook the fact that the building of an office at least 25 feet from the elevator will reduce the fire hazards of both structures and it may help to prevent an irreparable loss of valuable records. A recent fire in a New York seed warehouse reduced the contents of one safe to ashes and the contents of seven other safes were badly damaged.

RESURRECTING forgotten varieties of grain to be sold as seed under a new name at a fancy price is a practice that would be made unprofitable to the fakirs if farmers would adhere closely to the recommendations of their state experiment station officials.

EXCESSIVE MOISTURE in receipts of corn thruout the corn belt continues to insure the classifying of receipts in the lower grades. This, of course, makes profitable business for the owners of driers, but discounts on the low grades are most discouraging to many shippers.

ALTHO the government is anxious to sell over 200,000,000 bus. of corn it is reducing the market for this feed by the recently announced diversion of 12,500,000 bus. of potatoes grown in eight western states into feed for livestock. In this case the government created its own difficulty by cutting down the acreage of soil depleting grain, farmers growing more tubers instead.

TURKEY is credited with trading 150,000 bushels of hazelnuts to Germany for locomotives. That may satisfy the appetites of a few Nazis, but the rest of Europe is also in need of food and American producers of grain have a record surplus they are willing to trade for modern defense equipment, in fact they would like to monopolize Germany's supply of the latest and best war supplies.

SHIPPERS' weight cards as a guide to weighmen to detect shortages on arrival have proved their value. Why not have a shippers' grade card as a guide to the inspector, especially when a new variety of wheat has been loaded into the car, a variety of hard winter worth 3 cents more per bushel grown from certified hard seed that the inspector unwittingly on its appearance might grade soft.

A GANG of truckers using magnets of unusual power are credited with having swindled a Cody, Nebr., grain elevator operator by manipulating his scales when selling him oats trucked from Iowa. So many new tricks are being introduced by sharp truckers, it behooves venture-some grain dealers to adopt means of learning the identity and home address of every stranger who offers to buy or sell grain.

THE STEEL BINS of the AAA if supported on a steel frame high enough above the ground to permit a truck or wagon to drive under, could be used advantageously as a safe and convenient dust or cob bin. Being above the reach of casuals and midnight marauders and always closed against flying sparks fewer fires of mysterious origin would be discovered. As the Secretary of Agriculture now admits the storage of grain held as collateral for Government loans has proved unsatisfactory, what is to become of the steel bins? Who wants them?

A Card tacked on the grain door informing those who would enter that a deadly fumigant had been used, in preparing the car for loading, might be the means of saving lives.

FLAXSEED continues to be imported from the Argentine without depressing market values or discouraging farmers of U. S. A. in planting a larger acreage. Wheat growers have suffered so much from bureaucratic blunders they are naturally turning to grains and seeds they can plant free from governmental domination. The depressing influence of our large stocks of wheat and corn is of itself enough to force a marked reduction in the 1941 acreage.

IT HAS been rumored that some agencies selling government owned wheat and corn have favored friendly commission merchants. It is but natural that where large quantities are marketed through any single private agency, discrimination would be suspected. However, no convincing evidence of such favoritism has as yet been made public. All grain dealers are anxious to see the stagnant surplus marketed so as to relieve the producers market of its depressing influence.

KANSAS legislators are considering adoption of the more up-to-date method of collecting grain taxes in vogue in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Instead of the archaic method of assessing grain in store the impost is levied on the number of bushels handled. Under the proposed law in Kansas a farmer can store grain from one season to another for only 50 cents per 1,000 bus.

THE HATED MIDDLEMAN can even be found hiding in the ranks of the A.A.A. His perquisite comes under the head of "administrative costs"; and his take for the period Jan. 1, 1940, to Nov. 30, 1940, was \$15,848,660.59. In addition there will be deducted from the payments to farmers \$338,551,660.59 for those other middlemen in the local county association. These middlemen are in no sense of the word producers. They are parasites riding on the backs of the farmers and taxpayers. They do not do any of the work of distribution, as do the legitimate middlemen.

WASHINGTON'S threat to invoke marketing quotas if carried out will give another headache to the grain buyer. His task of abiding by the storage agreement of the C.C.C. is as nothing compared with keeping farmers from selling more wheat than the bureaucracy permits. After the referendum next May the grain dealer will know whether he must study and familiarize himself with the quota provisions of the A.A. Act of 1938 as published in the Journal, page 149, Feb. 22, 1938. The grain buyer must collect from the farmer a penalty of 15 cents per bushel on any excess hauled to the elevator.

WAGE regulation by law and not by bureaucracy seems to be the ray of hope extended to employers by the decision of Judge Atwell at Dallas, Tex., holding that an employer is in the clear against unjustifiable demands by labor egged on by the N.L.R.B., when paying the full minimum wage specified in the Act regardless of method of pay.

Grain Movement Holding Up Well

Compared with January, 1940, the movement of grain to terminals during January has held up fairly well. Fort William does best with 14,644,000 bus., against 9,690,000 bus. wheat received in January, 1940.

Chicago, the leading corn center, received 1,600,000 bus. more than a year ago, while Indianapolis doubled its receipts of corn, and Peoria was not far behind.

Milwaukee and Minneapolis enjoyed a large movement of barley in and out.

Altho the oats crop was the largest since 1932 the January arrivals at terminals were smaller than a year ago; and if due to a suspected holding tendency on the farm, there remains that much more business to come forward later.

Kansas City led in shipments of wheat during the month, millers elsewhere drawing upon its large stocks to supply their grind.

The disposition to hold soybeans did not prevent the receipts at Chicago from topping those of January, 1940, total receipts at primary markets being double those of last year.

Your 1941 Building Program

The grain storage facilities of the country continue to be overloaded with government owned grain, and grain on which the C.C.C. has loaned an excessive amount; so every student of grain marketing methods is beginning to wonder where we will store the 1941 crop.

If the Europeans would stop fighting, lift the blockade and permit shipments to the starving nations, our burdensome surplus of all grains would quickly be absorbed by the hungry Europeans. But as there is little prospect of peace being declared this year, additional storage facilities must quickly be provided to protect the coming crop from the elements.

Building activities in all parts of the grain surplus states have been started with usual vigor, and late improvers will no doubt experience some delay in obtaining elevator building material and mechanical equipment. The foresighted dealers have already formulated their plans and let contracts for enlarged facilities. Existing storage facilities in nearly every central market, as well as at country points, are holding greater supplies than usual.

Beware of the Bugs

The open winter seems to have given unusual stimulus to all kinds of grain infesting insects. From Calgary, Alberta, comes complaint of wheat mites. From Seattle and the Pacific Northwest come complaints for the first time of weevil, and farmers are warned to inspect the contents of their granaries frequently, lest their wheat, on which they have borrowed excessive amounts, becomes so infested with weevil that the CCC will refuse to accept the grain in cancellation of loan made.

In Central Illinois, a meeting held recently devoted its entire time to a discussion of the destructive work of the Angoumois Moth, and the Indian Meal Moth has also been making considerable trouble for owners of grain stored in the Middle States.

The very fact that some grain of the 1937 crop is still encouraged to remain in store by government loans, has fostered and encouraged the common enemies of stored grain to take every advantage of their opportunity to eat more grain.

At the North Dakota Convention in Grand Forks, way up near the Canadian line, where over 1,300 grain dealers and farmers assembled, the most popular prayer of those present was, "Deliver us from weevil." It is but natural that all owners of stored grain should consider this pest one of the worst evils overtaking their property. As a rule, the farm storage facilities are most inviting to all grain infesting insects, because damp, musty corners, usually occupied by the farmers' poorly constructed bins, create favorable conditions for the propagation of all grain destroying insects.

The farmer has no facilities whatever for treating his grain, so must haul it to market as is and run the chances of escaping the vigilant eye of the local grain buyer. This means that many elevators will awaken after their first shipments this spring and try to discover the origin of the bugs infesting their plants.

Complaints from new sections are arousing elevator operators to closer observation of receipts and a frequent thorough cleaning of the entire plant, as well as coating the walls of dark corners with whitewash loaded with lye. Blowing grain infested with insects with a strong fan during extremely low temperatures often removes numb bugs, but, of course, the real remedy is an efficient insecticide.

CO-OPERATIVE organizations contemplating engaging in the grain business often can avoid large and unprofitable investment in unnecessary facilities by negotiating with the management of the line company operating at their station for the purchase of the existing elevator.

Delivery of Grain Constitutes a Sale

So many irritating controversies between country grain buyers and producers have followed a costly contest through the lower courts to the state supreme courts that it would seem high time for all buyers to refuse to enter into an oral contract with anyone for the purchase or sale of grain. Many buyers keep large signs conspicuously posted in their offices warning patrons that "ALL GRAIN will be considered SOLD Day of Delivery."

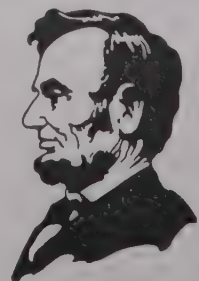
Farmers carelessly send grain to the elevator by the hired man or a neighbor without any instructions or understanding. Forgetting all about the delivery until the market has slumped to disappointing prices the farmer demands payment at the market price day of delivery.

In the absence of a written contract for storage the elevator operator should immediately send the owner a check to pay for the grain at the prevailing market price and thereby fortify his business against unreasonable claims, an expensive lawsuit and the loss of a customer. No grain merchant can maintain friendly relations with his customer unless both have a definite understanding of the intentions of the other and neither is disappointed by the actions of the other.

When the elevator operator purchases grain delivered he knows what to do to protect the interests of all concerned and promptly assumes responsibility for its marketing, but if he must wait for specific instructions from the producer for the disposal of the grain both may be deeply disappointed as market prices frequently change.

How Big Is a Man?

A man's no bigger than the way
He treats his fellow man!
This standard has his measure been
Since time itself began!
He's measured not by social rank,
When character's the test;
Nor by his early pomp or show,
Displaying wealth possessed!
He's measured by his justice right,
His fairness at his play,
His squareness in all dealings made,
His honest, upright way.
These are his measures, ever near
To serve him when they can;
For man's no bigger than the way
He treats his fellow man.



Abraham Lincoln
1809-1865

Contract Invalid if No Intent to Deliver

The Supreme Court of North Carolina decided against Fenner & Beane in their suit to recover \$2,468.51 of the estate of W. A. Green, Selma, N. C., losses in the purchase and sale of cotton for future delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange.

The defense was that there was no intention to deliver.

N. C. Code 1927, section 2145 provides: "Proof that any thing of value agreed to be sold and delivered was not actually delivered at the time of making the agreement to sell and deliver and that one of the parties to such agreement agreed to deposit margins shall constitute prima facie evidence of a contract declared void by the preceding section.

Sections 2145 and 2146 were repealed in 1931 making future contracts legal; but Fenner & Beane could not avail themselves of this because the transactions took place in 1926, suit being brought in 1928 and coming to trial in November, 1937, the repeal not being retroactive.—196 S. E. Rep. 357.

Change in Oats and Rye Differentials on Chicago Board

The following proposed amendments to Rule 292 will be submitted to a ballot vote of the Board of Trade on Feb. 14:

Amend Rule 292 by adding at the end of the schedule of "Oats Differentials" the following:

"(Effective Feb. 15, 1941, on all contracts for delivery on and after Oct. 1, 1941, and on contracts designated as 'new' contracts for delivery between July 1, 1941, and Oct. 1, 1941.) Special red oats are deliverable at the premium or discount shown above for white oats of the same numerical grade."

Amend Rule 292 by adding at the end of the schedule of "Rye Differentials" the following:

"(Effective Feb. 15, 1941, on all contracts for delivery on and after Oct. 1, 1941, and on contracts designated as 'new' contracts for delivery between July 1, 1941, and Oct. 1, 1941.)
No. 1 plump rye.....At 5c over contract price
No. 2 plump rye.....At 2½c over contract price
No. 1 rye.....At 1c over contract price
No. 2 rye.....At contract price"

Amend Rule 292 by rescinding (effective Oct. 1, 1941) present "Rye Differentials" reading as follows:

"No. 1 rye..... } At contract price"
No. 2 rye..... }

W. B. BOSWORTH, assistant sec'y, explains that, if the attached proposed amendments to Rule 292 are adopted, trading in old and new contracts in oats and rye for delivery in July, 1941, and in September, 1941, will start at the opening of trading Saturday, February 15, 1941. The regular ticker symbols will represent NEW contracts. Where quotations are for OLD contracts, the symbols will be followed by the letter "O." For instance, ON will be new July oats; ONO will be old July oats; RN will be new July rye, and RNO will be old July rye.

Trading in old contracts in oats and rye will be unlimited up to July 1, 1941. On and after that date, trading in old oats and rye contracts may be made only for the purpose of liquidating such contracts.

The new contracts will provide for the delivery of oats and rye of the grades specified in the order promulgated by the Sec'y of Agriculture and effective July 1, 1941. Old contracts will provide for delivery of oats and rye conforming to the old grades.

When trading in oats and rye for delivery in December, 1941, is initiated later in the year, such contracts and all subsequent contracts will be for NEW oats and rye.

CCC 1940 Corn Loans

Corn loans under the 1940 program up to Feb. 1, 1941, totaled 52,069,358 bus., valued at \$31,715,659.90, the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced. The number of individual loans made totaled 55,065. Seven loan repayments were reported for the week ending Feb. 1 for a total of 7,884 bus. Loans by states follow:

State	No. of Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	7,623	8,052,236	4,911,707.72
Indiana	692	596,506	363,855.60
Iowa	28,625	28,600,277	17,445,818.77
Kansas	401	295,293	178,711.12
Kentucky	10	23,385	14,264.85
Michigan	1	166	101.26
Minnesota	4,316	3,402,323	2,070,609.69
Missouri	2,261	1,882,394	1,147,484.73
Nebraska	7,828	6,768,144	4,119,534.14
North Dakota ..	66	78,590	36,073.58
Ohio	289	167,038	101,893.18
South Dakota ..	2,956	2,208,862	1,329,180.47
Wisconsin	4	2,023	1,234.03
TOTAL	55,072	52,077,242	31,720,469.14

Thos. Hope Pres. of Baltimore Chamber

Thomas G. Hope was unanimously elected president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce Jan. 29 and takes office under promise of a bright future for that market the coming year.

Records show that more grain moved thru the port of Baltimore for export during 1940 than any year since 1928, and it is expected the Port of Baltimore, the railroads, grain elevators, and other agencies connected with the movement and loading of grain to be greatly benefitted during 1941 by a movement of grain that should surpass the volume of 1940.

Mr. Hope has been associated with the grain and flour business since 1915, and during that time has served on practically all of the various committees of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a partner in the firm of Legg & Co., which is one of the oldest grain and flour firms in Baltimore.



Thos. G. Hope, Pres.-elect Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 14. Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n, Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Feb. 18, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 24, 25. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Feb. 26, 27. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Feb. 28, Mar. 1. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

June 2, 3. The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 12, 13, 14. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

June 16, 17, 18. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The present supply of red squill, an effective rat poison, which comes from the Mediterranean region, probably won't last out the next half year, according to Emmett C. Gardner, county agent at Iowa City, Ia.

Program Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n

Every indication points to the largest gathering of country grain elevator men in the history of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota at the coming meeting Feb. 18, 19 and 20 at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis.

The five group associations and Sec'y A. F. Nelson will report in the forenoon Feb. 18.

Sound moving pictures will be given in the afternoon on "Dangerous Dusts."

Harry N. Owen will lead a discussion on "New Problems in Grain Marketing Arising from Legislation."

The Twenty-Five Year Club will meet in the Gold Room at 4:15, and hear F. S. Betz on "Pioneers."

Wednesday morning elevator officers and directors will meet at breakfast in the ball room and the elevator operators in the Italian room, the general session beginning in the Gold room at 10:30.

Wednesday afternoon addresses will be delivered by E. S. Ferguson, pres. of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and Commissioner Mattson of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Thursday morning scale inspection will be considered, talks being given by Erling Hanson, superintendent of the weights and measures department, and others.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a business session, committee reports and election of officers.

Texas Itinerant Apprehended

At Longview, Tex., recently the police took into custody one J. H. Nichols, who is alleged to have given "hot" checks for more than \$100 each to four local concerns and is further alleged to have been arrested on this same charge for an offense committed at another Texas point in the past. In this case recovery of goods offsets to a large extent the loss but it does not cure the evil.

He traded as the J. H. Nichols Trucking Co. More caution is essential to safe business if grain dealers persist in dealing with strange truckers without first investigating their responsibility.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Shortage Due to Shifted Doors?

Grain Dealers Journal: Within the past few weeks we have had rather serious shortages on two cars of grain. The shortage due to shifted grain doors as noted on inspections.

We have never had this cause for shortage before and wondered if this was good grounds for a claim from the carrier. Our methods of cooerage are the same as we have always used so feel that rough handling was the cause of the trouble.—Potter Grain Co., Chas. J. Potter, La Rose, Ill.

Ans.: Claims are not based on the cause, but on the effect.

In other words, the shipper asserts he loaded a certain known weight of grain into the car and the out-turn was so many bushels less. That makes a sufficient basis for claim. The railroad is liable for the difference.

The matter of shifted grain doors is of no aid to the shipper, but may be seized upon by the railroad company as an excuse to delay or refuse payment of claim. If the shipper can show that the grain doors were properly secured this defense fails the railroad and it must pay.

To collect the shipper does not have to prove just how the grain leaked out. Even if the car arrived at unloading destination with a "clear record" the railroad would have to pay just the same.

Application of Wage Law to Feed Grinders?

Grain & Feed Journals: After reading on page 57 of your issue of January 22 about the Union City, Penn., case under the Fair Labor Standards Act I thought I would personally write you and check our case here.

We employ exactly eight: 1 bookkeeper, 1 outside salesman, 1 office man and 5 others [including 1 house man, for milling (grinding)]. We buy all our grain within the state, at Louisville, Ky., 60% of our volume being (bulk) oats which we retail to the horse farms here, 25% of our business is hay and straw, straw raised here and hay bought off trucks which bring it here from outside the state and perhaps half of the hay, however, coming by rail from outside the state—the other 15% of our volume is commercial feeds including horse feed, bran, etc.

We work our men 10 hours per day for 6 days per week—pay two \$18, two \$16, and one \$15, the other three get more, of course. All of our business is done within a radius of not over 20 miles, most of it 10 miles out. We operate two 1½ ton trucks and two ½ ton pick-ups.

We never really have to work overtime except in very unusual emergencies. We pay our men when sick a day or two or a week until the compensation starts, and figure our business is strictly retail, intrastate, and at least ¾ of our purchases are made within the boundaries of the state. Would you roughly give your opinion and suggest anything?—Blue Grass Feed Co., Lexington, Ky.

Ans.: Sec. 6 prescribing minimum wages and Sec. 7 prescribing maximum hours, do not apply to employees of the Blue Grass Feed Co. who are exempt under Sec. 13 which reads in part as follows:

"Sec. 13 (a). The provisions of sections 6 and 7 shall not apply with respect to * * * any employee employed in a * * * local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman; or any employee engaged in any retail or service establishment the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce."

The exemption probably does not apply to the man who operates the grinding mill in the plant, since that individual is not retailing or servicing but is manufacturing. The Wage and Hour Division has investigators now in the field to study operations of these local feed mills, and an authoritative interpretation of the law as applied to these workers is expected soon.

Exemption Under Wage and Hour Law?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can you tell us if we come under the Wage and Hour Law? We operate three grain elevators, one each at Latty, Grover Hill and Haviland. Have one man in elevator at Latty and one man in elevator at Grover Hill. Two men part of the time in elevator at Haviland and one man to do the weighing. Also one lady in the office to care for the books. Then we have five trucks that haul in the grain for the farmers to Latty, Grover Hill and Haviland elevators. Farmers pay for this hauling by selling for less than we pay others to deliver the grain in truck load lots. In other words the farmer pays for the trucking.—Haviland Grain Co., Haviland, O.

Ans.: The employees at Latty, Grover Hill, and Haviland are exempt from the Wage and Hour Law. Each elevator is a separate establishment, and not one of them has more than seven employees. The exemption is granted to establishments receiving agricultural commodities from the general vicinity and employing not over seven persons.

If more than seven are employed the exemption will apply if the commodity handled does not come from a distance of more than ten miles from the elevator.

The Haviland establishment has four employees regularly, and if four different truck drivers happened to haul to the elevator the same week the Haviland establishment would lose its exemption for that week, if the truck drivers were hired employees. Even so, the Haviland establishment would retain exemption under sub-section (c) if none of the commodities were hauled over ten miles.

The establishments at Latty and Grover Hill are exempt even if all five truck drivers happened to haul to those elevators in any one week.

If the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor grants elevators the "seasonal exemption" petitioned for by the National Grain Trade Council, there would be fourteen weeks without payment of time and one-half for overtime.

Effect of Storage on Feed Value of Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the effect of storage over a long period of time on the feeding value of corn? Will the 4 per cent fat content of yellow corn cause it to deteriorate in palatability and feeding value, and become rancid with age?—G. L. Clark, Richmond Milling & Grain Co., Richmond, Ind.

Ans.: Sound corn does not become rancid with age.

When corn gets to be a year or two old, the cattle don't take to it so readily as when it is new. Perhaps loss of moisture and flavor cuts down the palatability. The University of Illinois ran some experiments using new and old corn to determine how the two compared for feeding. On full feed, one lot of steers in the trials ate 18 lbs. of new shelled corn a day, while another lot ate but 17 lbs. of old corn. Steers being fed the new corn spent only 14.8 minutes in eating 8 lbs. of shelled corn, but those getting old corn munched away at the same amount for 25.5 minutes. Of six steers getting new corn, none left any feed. But five out of six getting old corn left a portion of it—about 26% on the average.

Another interesting experiment in connection with raising and feeding corn is one conducted by the Iowa experiment station to determine differences in feeding value as between hard and soft corn. The tests were primarily as between soft and hard corn, though hybrids were used for the latter.

It was found that soft corn is superior for cattle feeding. A group of steers fed the softest corn made an average daily gain of 2.17 lbs. per steer—about 10% more than the steers getting the hardest corn.

In the lots fed the hardest varieties, one group gained 1.97 lbs. a head daily and the other gained 1.8 lbs. The groups fed the two medium soft varieties gained 2.09 and 2.02 lbs.

a head daily. The feed cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain on the lot fed the softest variety was \$8.34, figuring corn at 50c a bushel. In the two lots fed the hardest varieties the costs were \$9.45 and \$9.84.

The selling price of the steers fed the softest corn in Chicago was \$10.55. Those fed the hardest corn sold at \$10.15—40c per cwt less than those fed the softest corn. Steers which were fed the medium soft corn were estimated at \$10.25. Dressing percentages were about the same for all groups.

There was not a significant difference in results with the softest varieties and those which were medium soft. The difference was found between the two extremes—the very soft and very hard varieties. Hogs running with the steers fed the softest corn saved 31 lbs. of feed for each 100 lbs. of gain made by the cattle. But in the lots where the cattle were fed hard corn and made the lowest gain, hogs saved 92 lbs. of feed for each 100 lbs. of gain. So if credit is given to the cattle the feed picked up by the hogs, there isn't much difference in the degree to which hard and soft corn is used in the feedlot.

General Vicinity of Establishment?

Grain & Feed Journals: Please explain the meaning of the term, "General vicinity of the establishment" in connection with the handling of agriculture commodities in its reference to the Wage and Hour Law.—Massac County Grain Co., Metropolis, Ill.

Ans.: "General vicinity of the establishment" are the identical words used by the Government Administrator in promulgating his interpretation of what the law meant by use of the words, "Area of production."

A grain elevator is expected to do business and can not be restricted to farms within a stone's throw. As long as the radius is not stated in miles it remains indefinite. Some elevators might be allowed a greater distance than others in regions where elevators are far apart.

From a grain dealer's viewpoint, it is more understandable to consider general vicinity to be the elevator's customary trading tributary territory.

Death of Frank Pyle

A host of friends in the grain trade will deeply regret to learn of the death of William Frank Pyle of a heart disability in the General Hospital at Marion, Ind., Feb. 7.

Mr. Pyle resided at Van Buren where he was manager of the Farmers Equity Exchange Co. He was recently re-elected president of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, and was president of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and for many years an active member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sec'y Frank Sale feeling that the grain trade has lost a fine man and a good friend.



Frank Pyle, Van Buren, Ind., Deceased.

Large Loan Stocks at Kansas City

As of Feb. 5 the grain elevators of Kansas City, Mo., held 20,000,000 bus. of wheat under C.C.C. loan, in addition to which the F.C.I.C. owned 2,765,000 bus., reducing the stock of "free wheat" to 7,835,000 bus. The situation is tabulated as follows:

	Supply, bus.	Loan and Insurance Stocks Included
In public elevators.....	29,500,000	19,000,000*
Mill and private stocks..	7,600,000	1,000,000*
		2,765,000†
Total	37,100,000	22,765,000
Loan and insurance.....	22,765,000	
Net supply	14,335,000	
Less mill stocks.....	6,500,000	
"Free" wheat	7,835,000	

*Under loan; †Insurance stocks.

Eleven years ago the Federal Farm Board tried to help the producers by buying millions of bushels of cash and future wheat with the same disappointing result—more and more depression. The law of supply and demand is still in force.

McGeorge Chosen President of Memphis Exchange

H. L. McGeorge, who recently was elected president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, is a graduate of Mississippi State College, and right after graduation he worked as inspector in the feed control department under W. F. Hand, state chemist.

For 20 years' he has been engaged in the feed business, and is now vice pres. and general manager of the Royal-Stafolife Mills, operating three plants in Memphis and one in Meridian, Miss.

For eight years he has been a director of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, having served as president of the Ass'n in 1935 and 1936. He is now a director and a member of the executive com'ite. Last year he was president of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and of the Memphis Merchants Exchange in 1935.

He is an enthusiastic golfer, and once made a hole in one. He has a charming wife, a daughter attending school at Columbia, Mo., and a son attending college at Charlottesville, Va.



H. L. McGeorge, Pres.-elect Memphis Merchants Exchange.

Washington Legislation Mill's Late Products

(From an address by R. B. Bowden, Executive Vice Pres. of Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, before the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn.)

In presenting an outline of national legislation of interest to the grain trade, it must first be said that Congress may delay consideration of farm bills until it has completed action on defense measures. The House and Senate committees on Agriculture soon will begin hearings, but it is not expected that any of the various controversial bills will be reported out immediately. Matters connected with the wars in Europe and Asia, and now the war in Africa, probably will claim the full attention of Congress in the weeks just ahead, for there is a growing feeling that our own position in relation to these wars will be greatly clarified within the next two months.

Various proposals have already been made before the Congress,—proposals ranging all the way from price-fixing on farm products, to proposals to continue the present farm program under subsidies appropriated by Congress. Bills have been introduced to prohibit futures trading, to create the "certificate plan" of subsidies to producers of certain crops, to insure parity payments on barley and rye, to fix prices on all farm products, to extend crop insurance to cotton and other crops, to give States federal funds for marketing research and experimentation, to prevent shipment of grain screenings or seed containing noxious-weed seeds, and other bills covering the many items of agricultural interest before Congress.

Experience indicates that practically none of these bills will pass in the form originally introduced, and that very few will pass at all. Only a minor portion of the bills introduced and placed before the committees ever are reported out. More important to watch when a bill is introduced, is the backing it may have from government departments, from farmers organizations, or other groups with wide enough support to command the attention of Congress. Then, again, it is important to learn whether a proposal is blessed by the Administration, especially since this Administration apparently should have even greater control of Congress than ever before.

Just now there are a few important proposals for the amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Let us first consider these various amendments, the backing they have, the reason for their proposals, and some guess as to their chances of serious consideration.

THE MOST RADICAL proposal that will be pushed this session is for outright price-fixing on farm products. In general the bills along this line propose that the buyer, let us say the country grain dealer, would have to pay parity price or cost-of-production price on all the domestically consumed portion of the crop. Government would name this price, tell the dealer the amount he could purchase from any farmer, make him criminally liable if he paid less or bought more. The farmer would turn the surplus over to the government for disposal. If the fixed price were set about market prices, as they would be under present conditions, futures marketing would be limited; some believe that fixed prices would mean the end of the futures marketing. There probably would be a demand for government to fix the margins that could be added by persons handling the crop between producer and processor or consumer. This type of legislation would make the commission man's problem even worse than it is now. It would freeze the agricultural economy at arbitrary levels and, on the whole, increase the average cost of foodstuffs to consumers.

This price-fixing type of legislation is sup-

ported by a few elements in both the National Grange and the Farmers Union, although neither of these national organizations has made it part of its national program; in fact, the Farmers Union now is pressing another legislative plan. The Grange stands for a "two price" system which approaches the price-fixing idea, but which may take any one of various forms in their recommendations to Congress. Price-fixing as outlined above has little chance of passing Congress this year.

A SECOND PLAN, prominently favored under certain conditions by the American Farm Bureau Federation, is for high loans, up to 85 percent of parity price. Loans so far above market prices would be little different from fixed prices, as government agencies would under normal conditions virtually "buy the crop." But the proposal of high loans also has some support in Washington, both in Congress and in the departments. This high-loan plan will have strong support in Congress, but it also will have some strong opponents who dislike the idea of the government guaranteeing the price for a crop, being forced to take over and market the crop, and paying the losses. Under the high-loan plan as now being proposed, there would be no change in the present AAA Act except to change the rate of loan, and make that higher rate mandatory. The proposal has more support than has the outright price-fixing proposal, and is something that could become important in Congress with little warning. For the trade, it has about the same objectionable features as has outright price fixing.

ANOTHER PLAN being currently proposed is for an income certificate plan. This idea is for a tax on agricultural products, the tax being returned to the farmer in the form of income certificates. Various versions of this idea are already before the Congress in bills. Briefly, the proposal is to impose a processing tax which would raise enough money to return to producers the difference between their market price and parity price. The plan could be worked out fairly easily on wheat and rice, but would be hard to work out for corn, so that passage of a certificate plan probably would leave corn producers dependent upon the present AAA Act for their benefit payments. Many in the grain trade are looking favorably toward the certificate plan, since in theory it would let the wheat crop move in the normal channels of trade. But there is some attempt in Washington to combine the high-loan and certificate-plan features in one bill, and such a combination would be as objectionable to the trade as a straight bill for high loans alone.

The trade knows, and government agencies admit, that even the present loan program has seriously cut down futures marketing, has crippled the cash grain commission business, and has upset the warehouse trade. So a continuation of the present moderately high loan, or the imposition of a higher loan rate, could serve only to increase the harm that is coming to the grain business. Many grain men who today are inclined to favor the certificate plan, hold that continuation of the high loan program will slowly but surely wipe out important sections of the trade, and that a certificate plan, while objectionable to some processors, offers the least disadvantage to a grain trade that has been badly harassed for some years.

NEITHER our Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n nor the National Grain Trade Council with which we work, has approved or endorsed any specific type of certificate plan or other farm legislation now being proposed. There has been a common expression of interest in the certificate plan as compared to the loan program, but no certificate plan yet written [Concluded on page 128]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Plainview, Ill., Feb. 4.—A big percentage of our tillable acreage will be sown to beans for hay and seed.—J. H. M.

Yewed, Okla., Feb. 5.—Wheat acreage, 105% of last year; none plowed up. Condition of wheat 90%.—J. H. Crady.

Nederland, Tex.—The only thing raised around here on a large scale is rice, and we expect the acreage will be about the same as last year.—Koeleman Grain Co.

Altus, Okla., Feb. 5.—Wheat acreage, 110%; condition, perfect, best since 1931, if present conditions continue; there will not be any plowed up.—Leger Mill Co.

Pekin, Ind., Feb. 6.—It is being suggested that less farming will be done in 1941 than in 1940. Perhaps the percentage of all crops will not be changed much from 1940.—O. L. Cauble.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—Precipitation during January further conditioned the winter wheat crop. On the whole, no more than the ordinary amount of winter killing for the period up to Feb. 1 has been indicated. Much of the acreage damaged by the November-December frosts has been reseeded.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Higginsville, Mo., Jan. 23.—The weather man has given us more moisture this January than usual, which has been and will be very beneficial and has to a great extent corrected the depleted subsoil moisture condition and we should derive some benefit from this moisture in our early spring seeding. We hear of reports where our fall sown crops have been injured. This is especially true with early fall sown barley and the demand for spring barley to replace the fall sown barley, if they do happen to show that the barley is dead, no doubt will be greater than usual.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 25.—Altho soybean yields in Illinois on the 1940 crop were disappointing and average 7 bus. below that of the 1939 crop, present indications are that with favorable planting conditions the 1941 acreage will probably equal that of last year, when the total acreage planted for all purposes was 3,065,000 acres. One thing is certain, more care will be given to planting, cultivation and seeding than in the past year. Every effort will be made to increase the average yield. Much can be accomplished along this line with careful selection of seed and planting beans in rows so that they can be cultivated and thereby eliminate the weed and grass hazard.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Morgan, Tex., Feb. 5.—Grain about same acreage as last year. Only grain that will be plowed up is the requested reduction by government. Plenty of moisture.—C. D. Martin.

Mullin, Tex., Feb. 5.—Conditions are very good on all grain, probably 20 per cent above last year. Acreage may be less than past three years, if rains continue. Acreage of wheat and oats, about 10 per cent less than last year; no beans grown.—J. H. Randolph.

Kansas City, Mo.—Moisture in abundance has covered every section of Kansas during the month of January, and now that we may look forward to an early spring, we believe the winter wheat crop prospect in Kansas is the most encouraging in the past ten years. The acreage to emerge in excellent condition this spring will be the largest for many years, if not the largest ever, and any damage that occurred from November low temperatures has resulted in only making the stand somewhat thinner in a few counties and not complete destruction of but a small acreage. We have attempted to check carefully for total loss of acreage and so far have been unable to locate any serious total loss, therefore it would appear that probably 12½ million acres could emerge as a fine spring prospect.—Robinson Elevator Co.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Aug. 3	80,359	22,134	9,571	16,427	1,778
Aug. 10	82,082	22,982	10,061	16,734	2,390
Aug. 17	80,492	22,585	10,181	16,515	2,781
Aug. 24	77,384	22,927	10,164	16,075	2,906
Aug. 31	70,137	22,470	10,403	15,469	2,963
Sept. 7	60,516	22,779	10,560	14,290	3,010
Sept. 14	59,707	22,075	10,961	13,962	3,038
Sept. 21	58,871	19,176	10,132	14,601	3,168
Sept. 28	58,175	19,454	10,115	14,316	3,331
Oct. 5	57,283	19,641	10,119	14,273	3,531
Oct. 11	56,279	19,516	10,192	14,558	4,321
Oct. 19	55,539	20,287	10,392	14,562	5,273
Oct. 26	55,850	20,811	10,382	15,014	5,976
Nov. 2	54,629	22,070	10,466	15,107	6,477
Nov. 9	55,877	22,771	10,380	14,860	7,180
Nov. 16	54,534	24,088	10,560	14,794	7,150
Nov. 23	56,038	25,156	10,658	14,951	7,856
Nov. 30	55,726	24,765	10,380	14,144	6,975
Dec. 7	55,891	24,864	9,978	12,674	6,851
Dec. 14	55,477	24,910	9,982	12,105	6,842
Dec. 21	50,179	22,509	9,858	12,550	6,859
Dec. 28	50,621	22,695	9,649	12,297	6,971
Jan. 4	49,476	22,493	9,200	12,743	6,842
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,535	9,269

*Reported under Commodity Exchange Act beginning Dec. 9.

Leon, Kan., Feb. 7.—No beans are grown in this territory. I believe there is a 25 per cent increase in wheat, which is in very good condition. None will be plowed up. Corn is about the same; kafir and cane a small decrease.—McDaniel Bros.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in the tri-state area is looking unusually good for this season of the year. No severe weather has been experienced thus far this season. The acreage of wheat sown was about the same as in 1939.—W. B. C.

Trading in Grain Futures Declined

Trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade amounted to 280,904,000 bus. during January, 1941, compared with 336,976,000 bus. for December, 1940, and 750,867,000 bus. for January, 1940, the Commodity Exchange Administration has announced. Trading in soybeans is included only in the volume reported for December, 1940 and January, 1941.

Of the 280,904,000 bus. traded in all grain futures during January 179,540,000 bus., or 63.9 percent, was in wheat; 42,633,000 bus., or 15.2 percent, in corn; 9,832,000 bus., or 3.5 percent, in oats; 8,015,000 bus., or 2.8 percent, in rye; 40,884,000 bus., or 14.6 percent, in soybeans. May was the most active future for all grains, accounting for 65.8 percent of the total volume of trading.

Open contracts in wheat futures decreased 1,341,000 bus. between Dec. 31, 1940 and Jan. 31, 1941, and the daily average open contracts for January was 48,600,000 bus. Open contracts in corn increased 343,000 bus. for this month with a daily average of 23,202,000 bus.

Open contracts in oats decreased 282,000 bus. with a daily average of 9,169,000 bus. Open contracts in rye futures increased 1,291,000 bus. from Dec. 31, 1940 to Jan. 31, 1941, with daily open contracts averaging 13,027,000 bus.

Open contracts in soybean futures increased 1,911,000 bus. from Dec. 31, 1940 to Jan. 31, 1941, with daily open contracts averaging 7,922,000 bus.

Wheat prices from Dec. 31, 1940 to Jan. 31, 1941 declined 4¼ to 6 cents per bushel net, with May closing at 82¼ cents on January 31. For the same dates, corn futures declined 1¼ to 2 cents per bushel net, closing at 61¼ cents for May; oat futures declined ⅝ to 1⅝ cents per bushel net, closing at 35⅝ cents for May; rye futures declined 1¼ to 3⅝ cents per bushel net, closing at 45⅝ cents for May. Soybean prices from Dec. 31, 1940 to Jan. 31, 1941 showed a net change of 5.8 cent up to 1 cent per bushel down, closing at 95¼ cents for May.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

		Option		Wheat																	
	High	Low	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	
Chicago	70	89½	85½	85½	85½	85½	84½	84	82¾	82¾	82½	81½	81¼	81½	82½	82¼	82½	82½	81½	79½	
Winnipeg	78¾	75¾	77	77½	77	77½	77	77	76¾	76¾	76½	77	77	77½	77½	78	78½	78	78	77½	
Minneapolis	88¾	68¾	84½	85	85½	84½	84	83½	82¾	81¾	81½	81	80½	81	82½	81¾	82½	82½	81½	79¾	
Kansas City	84	63¾	78½	78¾	79	78½	77½	76½	75¾	74¾	74¾	74¼	74	74¼	75¼	74¾	75	75½	74¾	72½	
Duluth, durum	80½	71¼	77½	77½	78	77½	77½	77	75½	75¼	75¼	74¾	74¾	75	75½	75¼	75½	75½	75½	74	
Milwaukee	89½	70	85½	86	85½	85½	84¾	84½	82¾	82½	82¼	81¾	81¾	81¾	82½	82½	82½	82½	81½	....
Corn																					
Chicago	66	54¾	63½	63	63¼	63	63	62½	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	62	61½	61½	61½	61¼	60¾	
Kansas City	61½	56	59¾	59¾	60¼	60	60	59¾	59¼	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	58¾	58¾	58½	59	58¾	58¾	58½	
Milwaukee	65½	55	63½	63½	63¼	63	63	62½	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¼	....
Oats																					
Chicago	38	28½	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	35½	36	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	35½	
Winnipeg	35	26¾	34¾	35	35½	35½	35½	35¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Minneapolis	34¾	26	32¾	33	33¼	33¼	33¼	33	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	32½	32¾	32¼	32½	32½	32½	32	
Milwaukee	38	28½	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	35½	36	35¾	36	36	35¾	....
Rye																					
Chicago	52½	42½	44¾	45	45½	45¾	45¼	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	44¼	44¾	44½	45	44¾	44¾	43½	
Minneapolis	48¾	39¾	43¾	43¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	42	
Winnipeg	52	43¾	49	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49	50	50¾	49¾	49¾	48¾	
Duluth	48	42¾	43¾	43¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¼	
Barley																					
Minneapolis	43¾	38	42½	42½	43½	43½	43¼	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	41¾	41¾	42	41¾	41½	40¾	
Winnipeg	46¾	33¾	45¼	45¾	46	46	46	45¾	45¾	45¼	44¾	45¾	45	45¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	45¼	
Soybeans																					
Chicago	105	69	96¼	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	96¾	94½	94½	95¼	95½	95½	95½	95½	94½	95¼	95½	94¾	92¾	
Canada Exchange	....	....	82¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	83	82¾	....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Yewed, Okla., Feb. 5.—Wheat in farmers' hands, 20%.—J. H. McCrady.

Altus, Okla., Feb. 5.—Not over 2% of wheat still in farmers' hands.—Leger Mill Co.

Mullin, Tex., Feb. 5.—Less than 20 per cent of last year's grain in farmers' hands.—J. H. Randolph.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 25.—While primary market receipts of soy beans since Jan. 1 have been about twice what they were last year, the receipts apparently have not taken care of the demand.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—The market for spring wheat continues draggy and narrow. Desirable qualities are holding steady, otherwise bids are barely firm. The country is holding back shipments. Choice to fancy durum wheat is in good demand, while the lower and less desirable type drag.—F. G. C.

St. Joseph, Mo.—St. Joseph elevator stocks at the close of 1940 versus 1939 were: Wheat 4,591,000 versus 3,506,907 bus.; corn 2,746,000 versus 754,164 bus.; oats 201,000 versus 101,275 bus.; rye 11,000 versus 18,400; barley 12,000 versus 17,880; soy beans 120,000 versus 190,000 bus.; all grains 7,681,000 versus 4,398,626 bus.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Grain inspections made during the year 1940 as compared with the year of 1939, expressed in carload lots, 1939 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 8,024 (14,105); shelled corn, 1,292 (613); oats, 506 (493); barley, 24 (26); rye, 2 (11); hay, 6 (6); shipments, wheat, 5,910 (9,586); shelled corn, 833 (250); oats, 343 (214); barley, 4 (10); rye, 3 (15); hay, 6.—Grain Inspection Dept., Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Kansas City, Mo.—The country movement has held about as expected, although inclined to increase during January. With only about 7,862,000 bus of wheat under loan on farms in Kansas, we feel that there is still sufficient free wheat to come out to keep receipts quite liberal, and that it will continue to come out the nearer we approach the oncoming crop, in view of the splendid prospect and as soon as the muddy roads dry out. The average price in the country is still around 64c to 65c to the farmer for his No. 1 wheat.—H. L. Robinson, Robinson Elevator Co.

Morgan, Tex., Feb. 5.—About 5% of last year's wheat crop is in farmers' hands.—C. D. Martin.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 8.—There is little or no demand for wheat, corn or oats in this part of the country. It is all above a shipping basis, truckers and big feeders are taking it right away from the elevators. Government, of course, switched a lot of corn and wheat away from us, so things are not as rosy as they might be.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Portland, Ore.—A com'lite of the Pacific N. W. Advisory Board has estimated that 5% fewer cars will be required for loading grain, and flour and mill products during the first quarter of 1941 than were actually shipped during the same quarter of 1940 when 9,788 and 6,328 cars, respectively, were moved. It was explained that this reduction in shipments is due partially to a greater number of farmers placing their wheat under government loan, and to the hand-to-mouth purchasing of flour by customers.—F. K. H.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during the year 1940 as compared to the year 1939, expressed in bushels, 1939 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 13,452,825 (13,305,345); corn, 5,056,800 (6,716,635); oats, 5,351,705 (9,490,395); rye, 126,000 (211,400); barley, 306,440 (613,200); soybeans, 2,371,500 (4,125,000); shipments, wheat, 4,703,155 (4,203,008); corn, 2,638,405 (3,801,277); oats, 4,224,140 (7,999,785); rye, 126,170 (111,085); barley, 155,830 (214,245); soybeans, 558,245 (1,632,490).—Toledo Board of Trade.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8.—Last week's flax market dip proved only to be a temporary affair, as this week prices have regained about half the loss. There has been good crusher demand for the seed in spite of an improved volume of shipments from the country. We calculate that during the month of January 490,000 net bus. of seed were marketed, bringing the season's total to 21,050,000 net bus., which represent 67.6 per cent of the government's final production estimate of 31,127,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 1.—Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth had a flurry this week which dropped prices 7c to 8c a bushel from the high point. There is nothing surprising about this decline for we have had an advance of almost 40c a bushel in the last three months with practically no downward reactions. Receipts were lighter altho the January marketings as a whole will be definitely larger than those in December. Reports from the principal railroad lines indicate that there are still good stocks of seed at country elevators and in farmers' hands. It is anticipated that the amount held back for sowing this spring will be substantial.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Pekin, Ind., Feb. 6.—There aren't any beans in this section going to market; all are used for feed.—O. L. Cauble.

Duluth, Minn.—The low price prevailing for oats has checked country shipments to this market, while corn movement has also fallen off, due to hazards encountered in loading high moisture grain.—F. G. C.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 8.—The country is selling some corn, although road and weather conditions are not favorable for making delivery. With no improvement in moisture content of corn, which in many cases is excessively high, growers are holding back selling. With the government offering to sell its corn holdings, growers now appreciate that this action creates a price ceiling over the market that will be hard to overcome.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Jan. 31, 1941, decreased 2,288,985 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 157,916,261 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 493,552,592 bus. compared with 495,841,577 bus. for the preceding week and 335,636,331 bus. for the week of Feb. 2, 1940. The stocks of 493,552,592 bus. include 8,493,710 bus. of durum wheat. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 31, 1941, amounted to 3,273,606 bus., a decrease of 2,166,883 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week, when 5,440,489 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 900,085 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 26 weeks from Aug. 1, 1940, to Jan. 31, 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1940: Manitoba, 40,942,551 (49,555,137); Saskatchewan, 162,571,024 (205,566,047); Alberta, 101,964,784 (112,590,243). For the 26 weeks ending Jan. 31, 1941, and the same period in 1940, 305,478,359 and 367,723,766 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Soybean Disappearance

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7.—Purchases of soybeans by processors plus exports Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1940, totaled about 30,100,000 bus., compared with 44,900,000 the previous year. Processors' stocks Jan. 1, 1941, were about 7,500,000 bus. less than on Jan. 1, 1940.

We estimate stocks of beans outside processors' hands on Jan. 1, 1941, at 54,930,000 compared with 47,935,000 on Jan. 1, 1940. The figures include our previously released estimates of carryover from and into the crop years and revised official crop figures. If no allowance is made for carryovers, and disappearance is taken from the official crops alone, then Jan. 1, 1941, stocks outside processors' hands were 49,737,000 bus. vs. 46,400,000 Jan. 1, 1940.

After Jan. 1, 1940, processors purchased 20,175,000 bus., 2,360,000 were exported and we estimate 5,200,000 bus. were carried over. This would leave a total year's farm and unaccountable use of 20,200,000 bus. If farm and unaccountable use is the same this year as last, our estimates give a supply of beans Jan. 1 not in processors' hands and available for commercial use, carryover and export of 34,700,000 compared with 27,700,000 Jan. 1, 1940.

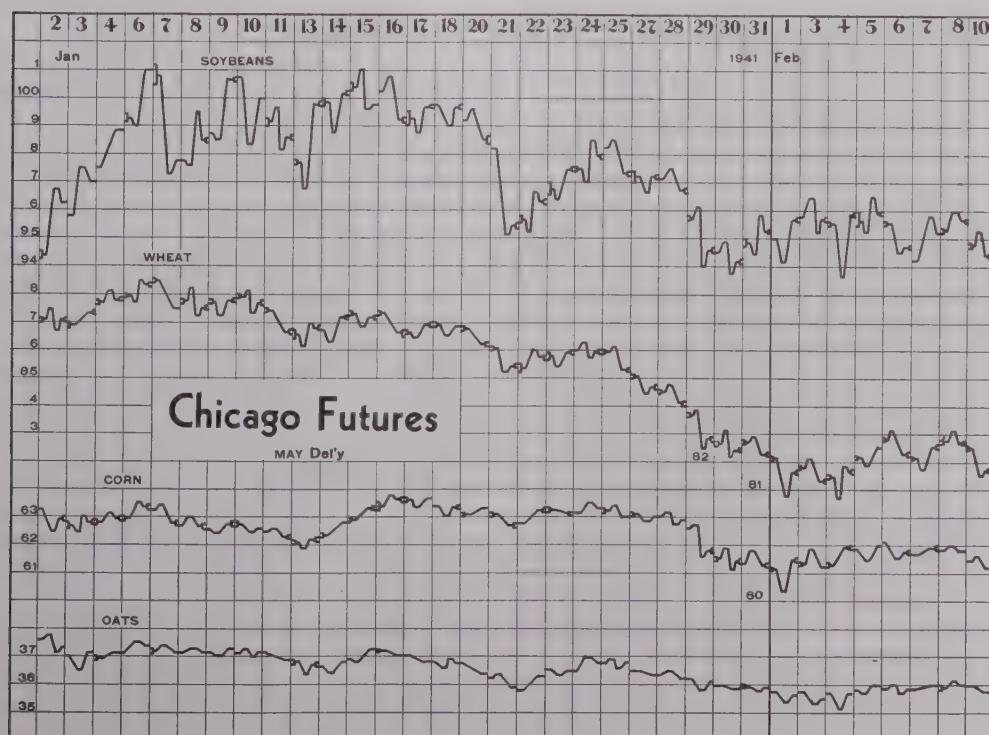
Primary receipts since Jan. 1 are double those of a year ago.

This seems to confirm previous trade ideas that the domestic supply of beans this year is about equal to last year's domestic supply from which there was, in our opinion, a record carryover of about 5,200,000 bus.; compared with about 1,465,000 the previous year. It also confirms the slower movement to market as supplies outside processors' hands Jan. first are larger this year by about the same amount that processor stocks are smaller.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Soybean Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	.....	383,366	.....	854,748
Chicago	621,000	381,000	409,000	547,000
Indianapolis	30,000	34,500	55,500	41,500
Milwaukee	50,760	130,130	.....	.....
Minneapolis	15,000	7,700	.....	18,300
Omaha	19,500	4,500	.....	.....
Peoria	267,250	20,800	254,950	25,000
St. Louis	6,400	4,800	3,200	.....
Toledo	117,000	61,500	84,000	85,225



Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	479,116	2,296,593	2,917,364	2,598,848
Chicago	916,000	604,000	1,245,000	1,111,000
Duluth	1,954,191	1,522,854	751,436	175,104
Ft. William	14,644,930	9,690,522	185,939	92,480
Ft. Worth	128,800	130,200	505,400	624,400
Hutchinson	869,400	626,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	133,000	174,000	116,000	119,000
Kansas City	1,848,000	1,392,000	3,752,870	2,095,535
Milwaukee	51,810	3,140	21,000	102,200
Minneapolis	3,181,500	4,117,500	1,600,500	1,887,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	6,600	25,144
Omaha	404,128	251,281	458,150	855,603
Peoria	142,200	24,900	193,000	42,100
Philadelphia	755,783	969,802	1,390,065	1,430,766
St. Louis	1,066,000	571,500	861,000	1,119,000
Superior	990,909	911,600	461,073	149,061
Toledo	297,000	418,500	562,500	389,470
Wichita	1,131,000	706,500	822,000	742,500

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	769,630	1,467,219	240,500	1,414,912
Chicago	6,441,000	4,808,000	4,092,000	2,492,000
Duluth	72,873	604,644	4,275	2,555
Ft. William	71,314	36,689	64,303	28,067
Ft. Worth	58,500	109,500	66,000	12,000
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,650,000	1,614,000	1,627,000	1,705,000
Kansas City	766,700	1,063,500	381,000	768,000
Milwaukee	872,650	384,400	362,700	154,700
Minneapolis	684,000	930,000	420,000	619,500
New Orleans	189,335	2,362,652	88,700	2,256,842
Omaha	881,060	499,966	565,730	1,063,275
Peoria	2,594,700	1,543,900	1,142,600	624,700
Philadelphia	69,179	1,466,856	83,525	1,517,664
St. Louis	880,500	933,000	306,000	870,000
Superior	54,272	345,531	1,515	.....
Toledo	378,000	672,000	323,400	558,165
Wichita	7,800	5,200	.....	.....

The National Council of farmers co-operatives, in a resolution adopted at a recent convention, demanded that the government agencies keep out of the business of distribution of farm commodities, which they say belongs to the private trade.

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	64,112	65,184	.....	51,575
Chicago	807,000	1,119,000	1,130,000	1,234,000
Duluth	127,525	129,830	1,052	76,735
Ft. William	744,114	1,354,146	1,069,161	1,068,688
Ft. Worth	22,000	28,000	58,000	50,000
Indianapolis	244,000	196,000	388,000	286,000
Kansas City	106,000	84,000	42,000	80,000
Milwaukee	15,820	18,080	62,700	47,500
Minneapolis	1,473,750	1,009,500	1,318,500	762,000
New Orleans	17,911	69,825	18,824	11,427
Omaha	42,000	298,000	41,050	295,630
Peoria	151,208	302,600	102,000	332,000
Philadelphia	12,076	12,985	11,060	16,839
St. Louis	222,000	382,000	264,000	386,000
Superior	5,632	87,630	5,875	37,454
Toledo	203,700	102,900	170,100	55,395
Wichita	1,500	4,500	.....	.....

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	80,693	194,909	.....	139,286
Chicago	21,000	73,000	138,000	214,000
Duluth	48,287	596,933	166,391	69,418
Ft. William	68,794	208,122	10,786	.....
Ft. Worth	6,400	.....	1,600	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	10,500	55,500	40,500	48,500
Kansas City	4,500	15,000	21,000	4,500
Milwaukee	64,930	154,020	67,770	46,435
Minneapolis	480,000	1,009,500	399,000	762,000
New Orleans	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	2,934	59,131	26,600	77,000
Peoria	61,500	96,600	21,400	4,800
Philadelphia	.....	.....	1,963	1,440
St. Louis	16,500	31,700	27,000	54,000
Superior	38,258	553,531	72,968	46,000
Toledo	5,600	26,600	1,400	5,930

Borrowings Save Excess Profits Tax

By F. E. SEIDMAN, C.P.A., OF SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN

The new Federal excess profits tax contains an innovation that may make it very profitable for corporations to borrow from a bank or to borrow generally. The law permits borrowings to be considered as part of the capital investment. The higher the investment, the better for the corporation, since 8 per cent of the capital investment is one of the measures for determining the amount of earnings exempt from tax. With the tax rates running from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, it is clear that a saving in tax can be effected through borrowing.

The saving would work in this way: Every \$2,000 of borrowing is considered as \$1,000 of capital investment. That is, one-half of the borrowings are treated as capital investment. The exemption on capital investment is, as mentioned, 8 per cent. Hence, for each \$2,000 borrowed, an exemption of \$80 (that is, 8 per cent of one-half of \$2,000) is obtained. That \$80 of exemption can save from \$20 to \$40 in tax, depending on the tax rates of from 25 per cent to 50 per cent that apply. The \$20 to \$40, compared with the \$2,000 borrowing, is 1 per cent to 4 per cent. That means, a corporation can borrow and afford to pay interest from 1 per cent to 4 per cent and get the interest back in tax savings, so that the loan cost it nothing. If the interest rate is less than the 1 per cent to 4 per cent, it is ahead of the game; that is to say, it saves more on taxes than it pays on interest.

So far, rough figures have been used and certain technical refinements are not adjusted. The table gives a more accurate picture. It takes into consideration, among other things, that interest on borrowings is deductible in figuring the regular income tax and also that the regular income tax is deductible in figuring the excess profits tax. At all events, the table shows what the real interest rate is, after allowing for tax savings when the loan in the first instance is made at an agreed rate from 1 per cent to 5 per cent. The figures starred show the rate at which the corporation is ahead of the game because the tax saving is greater than the interest cost.

Examples of Extent to Which Income and Excess Profits Taxes Reduce Cost of Borrowing by Corporation

Highest Excess Profits Tax Rate Involved	Agreed Interest Rate				
	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Effective Interest Rate					
0-25%	3.80%	3.04%	2.28%	1.52%	.76%
25%	2.48	1.78	1.09	.39	.31*
30%	2.21	1.53	.85	.16	.52*
35%	1.95	1.28	.61	.06*	.73*
40%	1.68	1.02	.37	.29*	.94*
45%	1.42	.77	.13	.51*	1.16*
50%	1.15	.52	.11*	.74*	1.37*

*Rate of gain because tax saving greater than interest cost.

Thus, to a corporation that comes in the 30

per cent bracket (at the highest), borrowing at 5 per cent actually costs it 2.21 per cent because of the tax savings afforded by the borrowing. Note also that if a corporation can borrow at 1 per cent and its income reaches to the 50 per cent excess profits tax rate, not only will the money borrowed cost it nothing, but in effect there is a net profit of 1.37 per cent per annum on the amount borrowed.

The situation can perhaps be more effectively presented by the following table showing the interest rates that a corporation can afford to pay without having the interest cost it anything because of the related tax saving. On this basis, the figures are as follows:

INTEREST RATE AT WHICH CORPORATION CAN BORROW WITHOUT COST

Highest Excess Profits Tax Rate Involved	Interest Rate
25%	1.44%
30%	1.76%
35%	2.09%
40%	2.44%
45%	2.80%
50%	3.17%

Thus, if a corporation's income brings it in the 50 per cent excess profits bracket, the corporation can pay an interest rate as high as 3.17 per cent and still have its money free of interest cost. If such a corporation can borrow at a lower rate than 3.17 per cent, it realizes a net profit on the borrowing because it saves more in taxes than it spends in interest.

In both of the tabulations it was assumed that the money borrowed was stagnant and would yield no income to the corporation. If any income is earned on the money borrowed, the results are even more favorable to the corporation than those shown by the tabulations.

Also, in all of this it has been assumed that the corporation would be figuring its exemption for excess profits tax by reference to the 8 per cent on capital investment. There is another way of figuring the exemption, and that is by reference to the earnings experience during 1936-1939. Where the earnings method is used, the capital investment for borrowings does not enter into the scene and so the indicated savings from borrowings would not result. However, where the capital investment approach to the exemption is used, the savings apply in full force.

Whether borrowings without a business purpose and merely to pad the capital investment will be recognized by the Treasury Department or the courts, remains to be seen. However, certainly corporations that borrow in the ordinary course of business are in many instances in a position to borrow at little or no cost and often at a net profit.

When corporations begin to realize the tax advantages that may accrue from borrowings, bank loans may be considerably stimulated.

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	2,897	49,185	.....	41,667
Chicago	1,020,000	1,305,000	260,000	229,000
Duluth	58,946	308,302	305,482	328,551
Ft. William	187,027	529,253	325,806	323,541
Hutchinson	11,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500
Kansas City	35,200	17,600	17,600	8,000
Milwaukee	2,164,480	2,018,520	1,133,975	624,775
Minneapolis	3,143,300	3,762,100	2,342,600	3,179,000
Omaha	4,800	14,400	6,879	29,000
Peoria	268,100	206,800	151,600	126,400
Philadelphia	.....	42,704	637	44,518
St. Louis	96,000	196,800	8,000	56,000
Superior	9,935	256,666	186,137	178,754
Toledo	33,600	7,000	8,400	13,375
Wichita	1,300	.....	1,300	.....

Soybean Receipts Grade Lower

The quality of the 1940 soybean crop appears to be slightly lower than that of the 1939 crop, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. The statement is based upon inspected receipts at markets during December. About 74 per cent of the soybeans inspected during the month graded No. 3 or better compared with 85 per cent in December, 1939. Excess moisture and foreign material were important degrading factors.

Inspected receipts of soybeans totaled 2,806 cars during December, the first month in which inspections were made under the United States Grain Standards Act. Of the total reported, 4 cars graded No. 1, 865 cars No. 2, 1,216 cars No. 3, 527 cars No. 4 and 194 cars sample grade.

Handling Charges and Insects Disturb North Dakota Elevators

Favorable weather and improved business conditions brought out a near record attendance at the annual convention of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n., held in Grand Forks, Feb. 4, 5, 6. When the registration desk closed nearly 1,300 had registered.

PRES. WALTER ALBRIGHT, Bonetrail, called the first session to order, and after the invocation and the customary civic welcome by the president of the city council and the response by S. E. Olson, of Hatton, the convention got under way.

PRES. ALBRIGHT in his annual message covered a wide scope of subjects, each of vital interest to the trade. From his address we quote:

Pres. Walter Albright's Address

GOVERNMENTS everywhere are dictating to farmers and consumers. Holding prices up, pushing them down, establishing quotas rationing consumers. Governments the world over are taking a larger part in the handling of food from the time the farmer prepares to go into the field.

In spite of these turbulent times the United States Department of Agriculture is not lacking in temerity to make long time predictions. In a recent report, "Technology on the Farm," the department predicts that the number of tractors on the farm will increase about thirty per cent or around five hundred thousand in the next ten years. It also forecasts a continued trend toward combines, cornpickers and other harvesting equipment operated by tractor power. During the next ten years the department predicts motorized equipment will probably replace about one million, five hundred thousand horses. This will release about eight million acres of land for grain and livestock production.

THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY is now filled to the brim. Prospects for a good crop in the winter wheat area are excellent. Moisture in the spring wheat section is ample to start the crop. If a normal or above normal wheat crop is produced in 1941 we will be confronted with a serious situation, for lack of storage space unless present supplies move into consumptive channels which does not appear probable at present.

FARMERS WILL BE COMPELLED TO BUILD STORAGE FACILITIES ON THEIR FARMS with no prospect of profitable returns. Many buyers at country points have found it necessary to add additional space with no assurance for the future. If dealers are to continue as warehousemen, agents and collectors for the government and the farmers they are entitled to adequate returns for their services.

TAXATION.—The ever-increasing cost of operation both on the farm and in the grain elevators is a serious matter. The constantly increasing rate of taxation is becoming almost confiscatory.

SUBSIDIZED CO-OPERATIVES.—Originally the scheme and theory of co-operative associations was to give the farmer the opportunity to market the commodities produced on his own farm. Producers who organized co-operative elevators paid all of the costs, assumed all of the responsibility. They did not ask for assistance from the public treasury and stood or fell on their own ability. They proceeded on the theory that anyone had a right to enter into the grain business if they so desired. Farmers accepted independents and line companies as legitimate competitors.

Today we find these pioneer co-operatives which gave no quarter and asked for none being rapidly strangled to death by so-called co-operatives heavily subsidized by the government. Taxpayers' money is rolling out by the

millions to establish new competing businesses in fields where co-operative marketing facilities were adequate and often over-crowded. It is unfair, unjust, uneconomic and most decidedly un-American.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF FREE ENTERPRISE and free men if the government declares it is going to select one group of people and put them into business at government expense in direct competition with groups or individuals engaged in similar activities? There can be but one answer. Eventually free enterprise will fall by the wayside and become non-existent.

Pioneer dealers have had to fight drought, grasshoppers, army worms, dust storms, to say nothing of ill-conceived and often crack-pot legislation. Surely they should not be compelled to fight their own government, and in addition to pay for it.

The U. S. is made up of many minority groups, some small, some large, some quiet and some noisy; but all nevertheless minority groups. Is one minority group to be preferred over another? Is one minority group to be financed with government capital to compete against other groups which must furnish their own capital and pay their own way? We are all Americans, regardless of which minority group we may belong to.

The American way of life is to accept and assume full responsibility for one's own destiny. Liberty of the individual was the first concern of the founders of this nation. They formed a central government, not to control or direct the life and affairs of the individuals, nor with unlimited authority that was supposed to remain in the hands of all the people. If we are to have class legislation in this country and if free enterprise is no longer possible, our government should frankly tell us so and not hit below the belt.

FOMENT CLASS HATRED.—Leaders of some minority farm groups are doing everything within their power to foment class hatred. They would deny the right to everyone not affiliated with their own organization to engage in business enterprises. They condemn capitalism on one hand and preach the doctrine of monopolistic control for their particular organization on the other. They have even gone so far as to state publicly on the platform that small towns are no longer needed. They say they have their own creameries, stores, oil stations, grain elevators, and will soon be engaged in every line of business activity to fill the needs of their membership.

Under such conditions private enterprise will no longer be needed. They condemn private enterprise and at the same time solicit private business for donations to carry on their schemes. They would even deny the right to their membership to deal with any but their own organization, regardless of whether it is to their advantage to do so or not. All of this is contrary to my conception of what is sound, reasonable and just under our American system of government and free enterprise.

SEC'Y. CHAS. CONAWAY, Fargo, in his report summarized the ass'n's activities during the past year and its aims for the future. It is encouraging to note the ass'n gained in membership during the past year, and if the non-members will fully realize what the ass'n has done for them and will continue to do, they will give it their support by joining. In his report he said:

Sec'y C. H. Conaway's Report

We have been in existence for over thirty years and the actual record on file in our office would convince anyone that this organi-

zation was conceived of necessity and carried on from year to year on merit of accomplishments.

YOUR INDEPENDENT COMPETITOR has more to do with the success of your elevator than you suspect. He is "on his toes" all the time to make you pay the top price at your station. Each of you is entitled to a share of the business of the community. You are both taxpayers and should be treated as such. You may both be members of this Association and if you are not you should be and I'll tell you why. It is the purpose and duty of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to assist farmers and independent elevator companies in formulating policies accepted by like institutions everywhere as being the best. We would like to see you operate with the least possible expense in keeping with the needs of your producer patron. We are always on guard with the best we have to prevent legislation detrimental to your interests. It is our duty to ascertain costs of handling grain and to prevent legislation to compel you to operate at a loss. We try to work with the Public Service Commission in this state to insure scale inspection in keeping with funds available.

We have tried to prevent a complicated grading system from being established in the unequipped plant, known as the country elevator. Federal inspection has a tendency to be too exacting to meet the actual working condition in the field.

If you are short of cars for shipping grain, you may feel certain that we can get you all the cars available without delay. All you have to do is to call us on the phone or send us a telegram and our service is yours free of charge. This may mean the price of your membership for years to come.

WE HAVE APPEARED AT MANY MEETINGS during the past year. As Secretary of this organization, I have never appeared as an individual but as your representative. Membership means everything when we give testimony before any commission. The larger the membership, the more effective the testimony. We have every reason to believe that switching charges by the railroads will be abolished when another decision is handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. We had that case won but the ICC granted a "stay of execution" and permitted additional briefs to be filed by the railroads. We have no fear of the result. This will mean a saving of thousands of dollars yearly to the shippers of this territory.

UNIFORM AGREEMENT.—We have appeared before the Public Service Commission, which finally carried us to the Chief Executive

[Continued on page 110]



Walter Albright, Bonetrail, N. D., Pres., Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Staley's Six Million Bushel Elevator at Decatur, Illinois

Altho the business of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. at Decatur, Ill., was started as a corn products plant, its character has changed rapidly during the last decade, so that today it is one of the leading processors of soybeans and Decatur has become the greatest soybean processing center of the world. There also are located the new modern plants of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Spencer-Kellogg Co. and the Soya Products Co.

This new crop has not only effected a marvelous change in the Illinois farming, but it has improved the soil and brot prosperity to many communities. The average soybean crop of the U. S. A. 1929-38 was only 27,318,000 bus. In 1939 this was increased to 87,409,000 bus. and no doubt 1941 will see a farther increase in the acreage as the total processing and bean storage capacity of the plants in the central states has been greatly increased as has also the demand for the many new products of the soybean. In 1939 Illinois produced over half of the country's crop of soybeans, or 45,423,000 bus., but last year produced only 39,420,000 bus. and doubtless other states will plant an increased acreage this year as new processing plants are being erected in other states.

Until 1927 the principal business of the Staley Mfg. Co. was the processing of corn, but that year it erected a modern 3,000,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator one-half mile east of its corn products plant and engaged in the general grain business on a large scale. The rapid growth of its soybean business called for another enlargement of its elevator facilities, so in 1940 a double row of 24 concrete tanks and 22 interstice bins was constructed along each side of the storage section of the 1927 elevator, swelling the storage capacity of the elevator to nearly 6,000,000 bus.

The 24 new tanks on opposite sides of and adjoining the original group are 23 feet, 4 inches inside diameter and rise 130 feet above the slab. All are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System, making it necessary to affix additional panels of 46 plugs each, either side of the existing switchboard panel. All three panels are mounted in one large steel cabinet covering the entire width of one end wall of the reading room. The new installation makes it possible to read the temperature of the grain in any of the 196 bins from one central location. Each of the 108 cylindrical tanks has twenty reading junctions six feet apart, while each of the eighty-eight interstices has twelve reading junctions ten feet apart.

At ten points where the walls of the new bins contact the walls of the 1927 elevator free expansion joints were installed so that any movement of the new tanks will not add new stress to the walls of the old bins.

THE EAST AND WEST walls of the cupola over the old storage bins were removed and the roof extended so as to cover an additional conveyor belt running the full length of each new double row of storage tanks.

The four old distributing conveyors were raised the full length of the gallery in order to be able to discharge onto the cross conveyors serving the new distributing belts over the new storage bins. The 42-inch distributing conveyors are carried on ball bearing roll stands and concentrator rolls spaced at 5-foot centers.

All storage bin bottoms are supported on structural steel beams so that where bin bottoms intersect the outside walls sufficient space is provided above the grade line to install either a window or door at each round bin.

In the basement a 42-inch shipping conveyor under each new storage unit discharges onto a cross conveyor and each cross conveyor is pro-

vided with reloaders so that the cross conveyors from either side will discharge on two of the three basement conveyors going to the head house.

The top conveyor on the distributing floor of the head house is so located that it can receive grain from any of the head house scales and discharge into the boot of short leg elevating grain from distributing floor to the head floor of cupola. This head house leg discharges onto a 42-inch distributing conveyor running out over the top garner bins of drier. In the basement under the garner bins of drier is a 48-inch conveyor carrying grain back to the head house and discharging into any one of the shipping legs.

THE DRIER HOUSE is a nest of four circular concrete tanks each 25 feet inside diameter forming a building 52 ft. x 52 ft. 189 ft. 4 inches from the slab with a 9 ft. 6 inch gallery above.

The Grain Drier installation consists of four 1,250 bushel per hour Randolph Gas-Electric driers which are installed in four cylindrical reinforced concrete tanks 26 ft. inside diameter, so that they may be operated independently or collectively, without interfering with any other part of the elevator. This is the largest direct heat drying system in the world.

Over each drier is a bin which holds approximately 18,000 bushels of grain, so that a total of 72,000 bus. of grain may be placed in the four garner bins above the four driers. Between the drier and the garner above each unit is a Hart-Carter scalperator. The corn or beans pass through the driers, into the coolers where they are discharged at the bottom, by means of a Randolph motorized speed regulator with an adjustable eccentric. This mechanism controls at this one point, all the grain coming from the bins, driers and coolers. All large dockage is bypassed around the drier and cooler columns and discharged into the bottom garner. Fine

chaff and dust is discharged into dust collectors on the outside walls. The heavy tailings from these collectors is discharged into the bottom garner. The light dust from the top of the collectors is collected and discharged into the dust collecting system.

Between the drier and cooler of each unit is located the furnace room, inside the same tank which supplies the heat for drying. These furnaces are equipped with Line Gas Burners, automatically controlled by the Randolph Electrical Control System.

Below the four coolers are four bins each having a capacity of 18,000 bus. or a total of 72,000 bus. of dried grain. This arrangement makes it possible to run 72,000 bus. of grain thru these driers without operating any other part of the elevator.

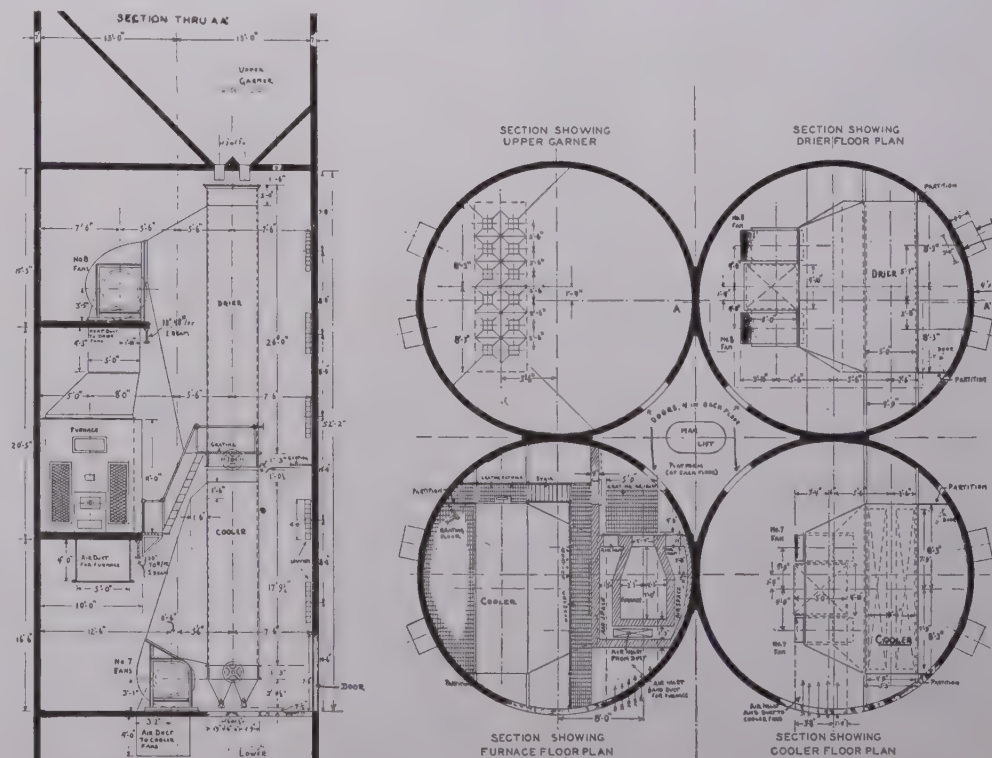
Floor plans and elevations are illustrated herewith. At the center of the four interstice tanks is a manlift enabling the operator to step off at the cooler floor, furnace floor, drying floor or the cleaning floor. He has access to all four individual furnaces as well as their respective drier and cooler units. The entire drying plant may be operated efficiently by one man.

A manlift carries employes from basement to gallery floor and a spiral stairway extends up to cleaner floor. Automatic fire doors were installed between drier house and conveyor tunnel to head house. The bridge from the head house to the drier is covered with asbestos.

THE DUST CONTROL installation in the Staley Elevator was contracted direct with The Day Company, but under supervision of Horner & Wyatt, consulting engineers. The system included a complete revamping of previous installation and additions to cover equipment installed for handling grain to and from the new storage addition and the new drier building.

The installation is divided into nine fan units, one being a conveyor system for the dust from collectors on other units and on cleaning machine collectors, delivering to the existing dust house. Of the remaining eight fan units, one serves connection to the receiving belts at the loading and discharge points, to the receiving leg boots and to the boots of seven additional legs in the basement of workhouse.

A second fan system provides suction to various belt discharges and reloading connec-



Plans and Elevation of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.'s New Drier House.

tions in the basement of workhouse and drier buildings. Two more fan units provide suction to the various belt loaders in the basement of storage annex and to the transfer points to cross belts leading to workhouse. Floor sweeps serving the entire floor areas are connected to the suction systems throughout the area served by that system. A fifth fan unit provides suction to the upper floors of workhouse including floor sweeps and connections to cross belts in distributing floor, gallery belt loaders and transfer belts to old and new drier buildings. Two additional fan units provide suction for floor sweeps and to the belt trippers in gallery over storage bins.

An improved method was developed for making and disconnecting suction on belt trippers at the various tripper stops to facilitate the operation of trippers.

Another suction fan unit is installed in the four unit drier, making connections to the scalpers over drier column, to the top of drier column enclosure, and to the garners below cooler.

A total of 230 H.P. connected load is used on the suction system, 25 H.P. being applied on the drier installation and 25 H.P. on the conveying unit delivering dust to the dust house.

All sheet metal, conveyor bearings and new-leg was supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam Sons Mfg. Co.

H. J. Kopp is head of the grain department and H. C. Wilbur is superintendent of the elevator.

Improved roller chain and herringbone speed reducers were installed on the conveyor drives and elevator heads. Interlocking control of legs and conveyors throughout the plant was installed and the signal systems of horn and lights was overhauled and modernized.

The many improvements were designed and supervised by Horner & Wyatt, the work was done by Jones & Hettlesater Construction Co.

As to the flaxseed crop of India, no official information is available. It will be recalled that India regularly raises fifteen to sixteen million bushels of flax, the bulk of which is usually exported to Great Britain. The Indians seem to be very resourceful at storing their flaxseed. A good deal of it is even buried in the ground for several years when foreign markets are unfavorable.—Archer, Daniels, Midland Co.

ICC Regulations on Trucks

By W. L. SNODGRASS

District Supervisor Motor Carriers Before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

Exemption for agriculture from the provisions of the act has caused both administrators and the grain trade no end of trouble. The administrators hold that a vehicle employed exclusively in hauling farm commodities is exempt. But if the farmer, owner of a truck, hauls a load of fertilizer for hire it may be that he would be in violation of the act.

Truck owners may buy and sell commodities to escape the provisions of the act, but if this is done solely to cover up a transportation charge, violation may be proved.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authority on investigation to establish safety regulations for private carriers, and hearings have evolved regulations for private carriers which are very much like those established for commercial carriers. If a grain dealer's trucks cross state lines his drivers become subject to regulations for physical examination, and a limit of 10 hours driving without 8 hours of rest. The drivers must keep a log for each 24 hour period and must have at least six days log with them at any time. The trucks must be examined periodically for brakes and lights, and they must carry flags, flares, spare fuses, spare light bulbs and other specified safety appliances.

States are cooperating well with the motor carrier regulations of the I.C.C., and Indiana has adopted the same safety, insurance, and other regulations applicable under the federal act.

Report promptly any complaints of illegal operation of trucks. Your ass'n has worked closely with us and thru this cooperation we have been able to conduct extensive studies in the volume of agricultural products moved across state lines by itinerant merchants. Investigations have been slow, but wherever we can we have made violators live up to the regulations of the Commission.

Occasional operation of a local truck across state lines makes it subject to the act.

Maximum number of hours a driver may drive are 10, before he must be off for 8 hours; maximum number of hours in any work week are 60. Loading and unloading time is not counted in this maximum. A log must be kept of all driving time exceeding 10 minutes. Put-

ting two men on a truck seat to spell each other at driving will not escape the provisions of the act, since driving time for each of them would be up at the same time. An exception is the sleeper cab, where one man rests off the seat.

Where a driver is employed in making many short trips he may log his entire time, or just the driving time.

An emergency clause allows extension of driving time to as much as 12 hours if by reason of heavy traffic or bad weather a driver is forced to drive more than 10 hours without rest.

Employees handling trucks under Interstate Commerce Commission regulations are exempt from the hours provision in the wage-hour act, but are not exempt from the minimum wage provisions.

Leaking Cars at Chicago

J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade weighmaster, reports that during 1940 2,363 cars, or 3.1 per cent of the total number of cars (grain only) arrived at Chicago leaking. The leaks are classified as follows:

Bulged grain door	713	or	.93%
Over grain door	878	or	1.15%
End of grain door	66	or	.09%
Draw bar	39	or	.05%
Side of car	215	or	.28%
End of car	27	or	.04%
Bottom of car	218	or	.29%
End post	78	or	.10%
Door post	129	or	.17%

2,363 or 3.10%
In 1939 the total number of cars reported leaking was 2,724, or 3.3 per cent.

Grain door leaks were 2.23% and car box leaks .88% in 1940, against 2.07% grain door leaks and 1.23% car box leaks in 1939.

Most of the leaks were over the grain door and thru bulged grain door in 1940 and 1939.

Final returns on the 1940 wheat loan program released by Commodity Credit Corporation today showed more than 442,396 separate loans had been made with a total value of \$200,539,007.07 on 277,932,124 bushels of wheat. The final reports on barley and rye loans showed 10,259 barley notes for a total of 7,361,511 bushels, valued at \$2,347,762.34, and 8,130 rye loans for a total of 4,235,882 bushels, valued at \$1,594,385.11.



Photo by Joe Thompson, Evansville, Ind.

The Enlarged Elevator of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., at Decatur, Ill. New Drier House at the left.

Handling Charges and Insects Disturb N. D. Dealers

(Continued from page 107)

of the state, with regard to a matter of public policy in signing the Uniform Warehouse Agreement of last year. It might interest you to know that we received a broad, liberal interpretation of warehouse law from the Commission, working in conjunction with the Governor. This was done at a saving of at least three cents per bushel to the farmer who wished to place his wheat under loan to the government.

Your Secretary has been a member of the Executive Board of five members for the control of grasshoppers in this state and we naturally feel proud that state and federal authorities have recognized our Association for what it is and for what it is capable of doing. Entomologists, both state and federal, have given credit to the local elevator company and its manager as a fighting unit in grasshopper control and results have been pleasing according to reports from the field.

AGAINST NEW RYE AND OATS GRADES.—We appeared last Dec. 9 before a meeting of federal inspectors in the city of Grand Forks to testify against new grades for rye and oats. We do not know the result of this meeting of what may have been accomplished, but we tried to prevent a further complication in grading at the country point.

DEFENSE PROGRAM.—We are now spending our hard won resources and time in a stupendous defense program. No man knows at this moment, how far reaching this program will be. Your part in meeting the responsibilities of citizenship may tax you beyond endurance. According to a well known authority on international relations and domestic welfare, we are informed that, and I quote, "there is a powerful group in Washington close to the President and from time to time very influential with him, whose members are intent upon transforming our form of government from one in which the citizen is the master, to one in which the citizen is the subject." The very existence of this group is a menace to the welfare of the army, navy and air force, a costly foreign group of unfaithful assassins with millions of followers throughout this country.

We may be more than willing to do our share to preserve America but it is hard for us to understand why such groups are allowed the right of free assembly and the right to work secretly, and in fact openly, for the overthrow of this government. The President can never gain and hold the confidence of Congress and the people of the United States if he continues to lend his ear to counsel of the fifth column.

MEMBERSHIP.—We have more than held our own in membership during the past year. Elevator companies which have felt the pressure (and they all have) are realizing more than ever that a strong state association is very necessary to their welfare. Your membership in this Association has enabled us to command the respect of regulatory bodies, both state and national, and we are becoming more and more fitted to represent you as time goes on.

We have gained fifteen members over a year ago when we had 164 paid up on Dec. 31, 1939. Our record shows 179 paid up on Dec. 31, 1940. We are only speaking of paid up memberships to Jan. 1 on each of the past two years. We expect to have all eligible elevator companies in the state as members of the Association on or before the end of the year 1941. If we can judge by advance payments, we believe we are not placing our hopes too high.

For the first 22 days of January, we were seven memberships ahead of the same period last year, telling us that you mean business and will help us double the strength of our Association.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL ROBS THE FARMER.—Every effort has been made by the

United States Department of Agriculture to curb or eliminate futures trading and in addition it has stored up the largest surplus of wheat this country has ever seen. If the price of wheat has gone up 15c per bushel against this vast visible supply and lack of speculative interest, what would have been the advance in the absence of the Ever Normal Granary and the presence of the speculator? Let us forget the phrase, "We planned it that way," and frankly state that government direction of holding and distribution has robbed the farmer of a far greater advance in grain prices than the present prospect affords and that some day the war will end and hungry people across the sea will be willing and anxious to buy American products at almost any price. Exercise your own judgment as to what effect our present government policy of storage and exchange regulation will have on the future price of grain.

WAREHOUSE BONDS.—We have written ten fewer original warehouse bonds in 1940 than in 1939. Our volume of business is about one-third less, due to a change in requirements of the Commodity Credit Corporation. We wrote 257 original warehouse bonds in 1939 and 247 bonds in 1940. As you know, the rate on these bonds was reduced 20 per cent this year with one exception, and we hope to have this premium on blanket bonds adjusted very soon, and when it is you will receive a refund on the premium. We appreciate our warehouse bond patrons and try very hard to serve you quickly after we have received your signed application. We want you to remember us the coming season when your warehouse bond must be renewed.

OUR FIDELITY or manager's bond department is on a par with last year and we have very good reason to believe that the coming year will hold up as well in this department. We wrote 143 manager's bonds during the year 1940 and losses to the Surety were somewhat less this year than last.

COMMITTEE appointments were made by Pres. Albright, and each of them worked earnestly and long to bring their appointed tasks to a satisfactory conclusion.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

W. J. LEARY, N. D., Agri. Col., Fargo, gave an interesting talk on Crop Improvement. He said in part: Our problem right now is suitable seed. A fungus caused by several different diseases appeared on the grain, but the type most prevalent this year does not injure germination. We determined these fungi by taking samples from the various durum production areas. In our laboratories we are able to determine the different type organisms present. We have never had an outbreak comparable to 1940. Serious as it is, our seed problem is not as serious as we thought last fall. We strongly suggest the taking of tests of all durum which is to be used as seed. These tests can be taken by the farmer, the grain dealer or send them to us. A germinator can easily be made with newspapers, which can be soaked with water, the seed grain carefully spread over the moist paper and covered. Seed grain should first be thoroughly cleaned, after this it should be treated with Ceresan. The root rot fungus will injure germination and will cause rotting in the field, this makes a germination test imperative.

When we talk durum we talk North Dakota, as four-fifths of the durum raised in this country is raised in our state. In 1929 we exported half our crop. The loss of this export market caused a reduction in acreage. 1934 was the smallest crop. More durum was raised in 1940 than in any year since 1929. It is interesting to note this increase in production did not occur in the main durum counties, but in the area to the west and south of this belt, and in an area where it has been a difficult job to keep the wheats.

Mixed wheats is becoming alarmingly

serious. The loss to the farmer caused by mixed wheats is of real magnitude. This mixture can be charged to the quality of the seed or the cleanliness of the soil in which it is planted. Farmers must be more careful what they plant and must be positive their soil is clean, or they will always have this mixed wheat problem.

Farmers must realize, and this at once, that the elevator man is a crop specialist. He comes in daily contact with farmers. He knows the soil conditions of the territory, the seed best adapted to the territory and the sources of pure seed. There is no other man in the local community who has greater influence in the improvement in the quality of the crop.

There is a great amount of junk planted. We took 200 samples direct from drills, and know whereof we speak, among other things we found 3% wild buckwheat. This is one place where crop insurance has proved beneficial.

Mr. Leary discussed the various wheat types, pointing out that Nameless is not desirable; that their findings show that Pilot and Rival are not as rust resistant as Thatcher, and stated that none of them are perfect. In his comments on new varieties he said: All are looking for a better variety. When a new variety comes into your community analyze it and find out when and where the variety was seeded and why did it do better that particular year.

A DIRECTOR asked Mr. Leary his opinion of Premium and Nordgen wheats. He said: Premium is not available for distribution. It is still a question whether it is highly resistant to stem and leaf rust. If it shows sufficiently good milling and baking qualities it will be released for distribution. The 1939 Premium was unsatisfactory. Results of the 1940 tests have not been released. In the field it has lots of possibilities. Nordgen is not a high test wheat. Its milling and baking qualities are different from Thatcher.

SECY CONAWAY—Weevil infestation of stored grain is quite widespread throughout the state. You signed an agreement to keep it in the same condition as when it was stored. I am apprehensive of what may happen to you if the infestation gets out of control. During the winter months it is hard to control. It is my understanding they have not found a complete kill when the temperature is below 60 degrees. It is recommended that the grain be elevated and run over a cleaner to remove the foreign matter. The insecticide should be applied when re-binning.

MR. LEARY—The eggs and larvae will become active when temperature reaches 60 degrees. Insects work in broken grain, screenings and chaff. Thoro cleaning will remove this foreign matter and some of the insects. These granary insects do not get into the grain in the field but in storage. Bins should be thoroughly cleaned before used this is especially true now that the grain remains in storage over a longer period. High moisture and high temperature set up a condition which is conducive to infestation.

SECY CONAWAY—The farmer is in a favorable position. The grain in storage on his farm was sealed by the government, he is not permitted to remove seal, consequently he would not be in a position to determine the condition of the grain.

GEO. B. LANPHEAR, JR., Minneapolis, in his discussion of Surety and its obligations, sketched the history of suretyship, saying it is based on the old theory of one person pledging his credit in behalf of another person. Present suretyship is divided into two classes, surety bonds or financial guarantees, and fidelity bonds or honesty guarantees. The financial guaranty applies to warehouse bonds and its purpose is to protect the storage ticket holder, guaranteeing that the grain will be re-delivered on demand or that the holder will be paid on the bond. The fidelity bond protects elevator companies against dishonest acts of employees. Surety bonds are compulsory.

[Continued on page 116]

Indiana Grain Dealers Discuss Trade Problems

Indiana grain dealers gathered nearly 500 strong at the Columbia Club in Indianapolis, Jan. 27 and 28, for the 40th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. They crowded the convention hall at each of three business sessions to hear a fast moving program cover major current problems like legislation, taxes, elevator risks, feeds, transportation, federal regulations of business, and defense.

Monday Morning Session

PRESIDENT WALTER R. BECK, Shelbyville, presided at the opening session; helped "Uncle" Ernie Smith, Toledo, stimulate the spirits of the delegates by leading in singing and led in the Lord's Prayer.

Soybeans Have a Future

K. J. MALTAS, Decatur, Ill., first speaker, reviewed the growth of the soybean industry in two decades to its present production of 1,340,000 tons of soybean meal annually. He detailed experiments that have broadened feed outlets for this product, cited its natural balance of amino acids and ability to balance other feeds. Mr. Maltas said U. S. feeders can use, theoretically, 13,000,000 tons of high protein concentrates annually, and, as good feeding practices among farmers spread, the market will grow to consume from two to three times the present quantity of soybean meal produced.

Mr. Maltas encouraged quality feeding. He pointed out that one-third of the price of a feed covers fixed costs that are just as high for a poor feed as a good feed. He felt grain dealers are the logical retail outlets for soybean meal. "The retail feed business belongs to them if they will handle it," he said, indicating that Indiana's livestock population offers a market for from 8 to 15 carloads of high protein concentrates per county per month.

President Beck's Address

President Beck, in his annual address, predicted that 1941 will be a fateful year, with many things happening to grain and feed dealers that are completely outside their control. "There is nothing in statistics," he warned, "that will enable us accurately to predict the future. It behooves us to try to solve each new problem as it arises."

President Beck pointed out that 20,000 research experts are hard at work to find new uses for farm products. "Yesterday," he said, "I saw cloth woven from as much as 50% of casein. The many things being developed from farm products will help the farmer, but they will also help the grain and feed dealer if he adapts himself to new conditions and fits himself into the farm program as it grows. We must be flexible."

Inflation was anticipated by President Beck. "Billions are being spent in construction of cantonments, factories, and war-time building. But there is another force that is bearish. We face high taxes to pay for this tremendous outpouring of energy and funds. Talk of peace might hold prices down, but Roger Babson predicts two years more of war, and Mr. Downs thinks 10. Is this the lull before the storm?"

"Business will be good thru the next 24 months. It is on the uptrend. But we need caution, and alertness. Keep your ear to the ground, for there are still opportunities for us as business men."

Wage-Hour Problems

HAROLD STEIN, of the Hearings Branch, Wages and Hours Division, Washington, D. C., talked on the wage-hour problems of grain and feed dealers.

Seasonal exemption for grain dealers, he said, was the subject of recent hearings in Chicago. If this exemption is granted, grain dealers will be able to work employees 56 hours a week for 14 weeks without payment of overtime.

Ray Bowden, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, said the speaker, has entered a petition to raise the limit of employees allowed under the exemption clause in "area of production" to 10. This petition also awaits decision.

Still up in the air, too, said Mr. Stein, is classification of retail establishments for exemption from the wage-hour law. "We feel that employees engaged in handling interstate merchandise, such as the employees of wholesalers, are under the wage-hour law until the goods reach their final destination in the retail establishment. Minimum wages are 30c per hour. Time and one-half for overtime means time and one-half the regular pay, not the minimum wage.

"There are no mileage limits," said the speaker, "in the clause covering 'area of production.' Variations occur in trade areas in different parts of the country in accord with the density of production, and these must be considered when determining whether goods were transported from beyond the 'area of production' to the exempt elevator. Obviously, if goods were transported 200 miles they could not be considered as still within the 'area of production.'"

"Retail establishments, like feed stores, are exempt from the wage-hour act, provided more than 50% of their sales are at retail, and provided they do no manufacturing. That 50% is a guide. It is not to be accepted too literally. The real character of the business, whether it is wholesale or retail, determines the exemption.

"An executive, under the act, means an employee receiving at least \$30 per week, and having power to hire or fire, or whose recommendations for hiring and firing carry extra weight, and whose duties are supervisory. Salesmen who devote 80% of their time to selling, or whose office work is confined to their own sales work, also are exempt from the act. Employees who are subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission are exempt from the hours provisions in the act, but not from the minimum wage provision.

"Basis for the wage-hour regulations is the work week, which is any seven-day period commonly used by the establishment as its normal week. If an employee is subject to the wage-

hour act during any part of a work week he is subject to it for the entire week."

A flood of questions descended upon Mr. Stein as he brought his running survey to a close. He replied to each in turn.

Each place of business is a separate establishment for the purposes of the wage-hour law.

Identity of a product in interstate commerce is not finally lost until it reaches the ultimate consumer. In the case of feed, this means the farmer and not the cow.

Retailers who pick up interstate goods by truck from an intrastate distributing point do not thereby lose their exemption as retailers.

Retailers manufacturing for local consumption are exempt, unless they also do some wholesaling. It may be that the administration might hold that employees engaged in unloading cars of interstate goods at the retail establishment which does manufacturing come under its jurisdiction, but those handling the goods out of the warehouse would be exempt.

State lines have no influence on an exemption from the "area of production" clause. If an establishment is exempt under this clause, the fact that it bought grain from a farmer across the state line would have no effect on such exemption. Employees delivering feed across a state line with a truck would be subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Establishments employing two or three men engaged both in handling grain and manufacturing feed near a state line would enjoy exemption during any week the employees were engaged only in handling grain. Decision is still awaited on what classification would be given their feed manufacturing operations, if such feed were delivered across a state line. Selling coal at retail is exempt.

Before counting the number of employees for purposes of the act, first deduct those who would be otherwise exempt. Do not include executives, or salesmen.

Compensating time off for overtime can be given only within the work week. No credit of hours may be carried over from one week to the next.

Where an employee is paid on a week basis, but has fluctuating hours amounting to perhaps a few hours one day, and long hours the next, payment for overtime is determined by dividing the total number of hours worked into the weekly pay to establish the hourly rate of pay, then payment of half time for the hours worked over 40. Thus if such a man worked 46 hours in a week for a weekly salary of \$23, his rate of pay would be 50c per hour, and overtime payment on the 6 hours worked over the 40 hour maximum would be at the rate of 25c per hour.

If an employer and an employee agree on a reduction in hourly pay above the minimum to allow payment of overtime rate to make the normal salary, that is a matter between them. But an employer cannot make a pretense of

Officers Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n 1941



Front row, l. to r.: Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis; President-elect C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; Vice-President-elect L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; Director and Retiring President W. R. Beck, Shelbyville. Back row: Directors L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; H. E. Miller, Bainbridge; Maurice D. Campbell, Bunker Hill, and Floyd M. Myers, Crown Point.

cutting salaries to avoid increases for overtime without the consent of the employee.

To what destination a grain dealer ships has nothing to do with exemptions earned under the retail, and "area of production" provisions of the act. There are two parts to the definition of "area of production." One refers to a 10 mile radius and cities of 2,500 population or more. The other specifies general trade area. A grain elevator may be exempt under either half of the definition.

PRESIDENT BECK appointed the following committees:

NOMINATIONS: Oscar Barr, Bicknell, chairman; John D. Kiefer, Elwood; Robert P. Massie, Boston; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; Roy Camp, Monticello.

RESOLUTIONS: L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg, chairman; G. B. McBain, Maxwell; Claude C. Barnes, Winchester; Clay Syler, North Manchester; Clyde Keys, Fortville.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT BECK presided at the second session.

CLARENCE A. JACKSON, executive vice-president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, used the title, "S Curve Ahead" for his address on taxes.

Tax Burden Mounting

Indiana's indebtedness, he said, now totals \$66 per capita. The combined state and federal debt of Indiana residents totals \$250 for each man, woman and child. This crushing burden he blamed on community appeals for state aid, and state appeals for federal aid.

As communities appeal for state aid, they lose proportionately in local control over expenditures; as states call for aid they inevitably pass a portion of the state control to the federal government. Today local government gets only 32% of the taxes collected while 58% is taken by the federal government. If the trend continues there will be no need for state governors, except for laying corner stones and for disbursing federal funds. "If we want to keep local control of government," he warned, "we must organize and fight to push back the pressure groups."

Mr. Jackson said social security alone now costs two and a half times the total spent for education, in spite of broad increases in educational expenditures, building of schools and providing of buses for transportation of students in rural districts. He illustrated with maps and charts his statement that 18% of the population of Indiana is now supported by some form of social security.

SECY FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, gave his annual report showing another increase in membership. He said:

Annual Report of Secretary Fred K. Sale

I agree with our good President. When I reminded him he would be expected to give his address he said he didn't have much to say, and anyway, you men wanted to hear from the real speakers on the program. I dare say that few members have any idea of the amount of work carried out in our office. The President sees the true picture as it is, for matters of importance are brought to his attention almost daily. Suffice to say, that with the increase of government regulations over the grain business, new interpretations and rulings in the Social Security laws, both Federal and State, it is a self-evident fact that our correspondence with our members on these and other matters, has increased in like proportion. So while 1940 has been an exceedingly busy one in our office, it has been one of which I have much satisfaction in telling you that the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has grown stronger numerically, as well as financially.

In addition to holding our annual series of Grain Grading Schools in March, your Association assisted Purdue University in holding Indiana's first Nutrition School at Lafayette Nov. 19 and 20. Greatly to the surprise and satisfaction of all who participated in carrying out this project, the registration was 145, which was more than double the number we had anticipated would attend such a school. By popular demand, of those who attended this school and many others who are interested, a similar school will be held again next fall.

We are always interested and active in ob-

taining more favorable grain rates for our members, and in this application in all directions. Your Association has been directly represented this past year in grain rate hearings held in Chicago, Lexington, Ky., Indianapolis, Louisville and Washington. Most of you are now enjoying more favorable grain rates than you did a year ago.

I have represented your Association at annual conventions of other nearby state grain dealer associations, both independent and farmer organizations, as well as a few meetings of the millers. Cooperation with, and our attendance at, the meetings of these Associations, pays good dividends I can assure you.

YOUR ASSOCIATION, together with several other state retail associations, and with the cooperation of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Indiana State Police, carried out a series of 24-hour check-up investigations at all Ohio River crossings on trucks crossing the Indiana border. The purpose of such an investigation was to determine how many trucks of different classifications were crossing our state line, what their cargo consisted of, the name of the owner and the operator of the truck, the destination of the cargo, and to see if the trucks were equipped with their proper license plates. The data obtained was amazing as to the volume of traffic being transported by trucks, and the large number of itinerant unregulated trucks operating on our highways. The information obtained will prove very helpful in introducing a bill in the Legislature at this Session to bring about some regulation of all unregulated trucks.

I have made mention of just a few of the many lines of endeavor which your Association has actively participated in the past year. I do so for the purpose of indicating to you that we are ever striving to assist you in every way we can and we are doing it to protect your business. We want you to feel proud of your membership.

OUR MEMBERSHIP reported at the last annual convention was 501. During the year we have lost for various causes a total of 24, 14 out of business, 6 resigned and 1 burned. We have secured 47 new members since the convention a year ago, giving us a net gain of 23. Our membership today is 524, the largest the Association has ever enjoyed. In each of my previous 11 annual reports I have been able to advise you of a sizeable gain in membership during each fiscal year.

The credit for the gain this year is due to our Booster members whose names appear on the Honor Roll. In recognition of their interest and cooperation in bringing in new members I will read their names and indicate the number each one has secured: Pres. Beck leads the list with 4. Chris Egly and Hal Thompson follow closely in a tie for second place with 3 each. Those securing 1 member each are M. D. Campbell, E. L. Floyd, Wm. G. Haug, L. E. Lake, H. E. Miller, R. B. McConnell, H. O'Brien, Harley E. Miller, W. W. Pearson, R. Snyder, C. Wilson and Chas. Weirick. Your Secretary obtained 25, making a total of 47. We failed by only 3 of attaining the goal of 50 new members by the time of this convention, which I announced immediately following the last convention.

This has been accomplished without any concerted membership drive, or any paid solicitors, as is the method of some organizations.

OUR LOSS BY DEATH of owners or managers of member firms the past year was larger than usual. A total of 10 were taken from us. As a tribute to their memory, I will read their names and when concluded I ask you to stand for a moment in silent meditation: John Jackson, of Hagerstown; J. W. McConnell, Templeton; Herbert L. Cox, Rosedale; Miss Verla B. Miller, College Corner; Leopold Stemle, Jasper; G. D. Woodman, Toledo, O.; Harry A. Voltz, Louisville, Ky.; Warren A. Lamson, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Marmon, Indianapolis; and Jesse Young, of Lafayette.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been very fortunate in having many outstanding and successful business men who have served as its President. Men who have been busy in their own affairs, but who have given unstintingly of their time for the welfare of our Association. Men who have been conservative in their views and when making decisions on matters of importance, they have not let their personal desires bias their decisions or actions. It has been a pleasure and an inspiration to me to have served the past two years under President Beck. An energetic and enthusiastic executive, all will agree, and under his administration the Association has prospered. He has given me wonderful support and cooperation during these trying conditions our industry has been experiencing, and I wish to express to him my sincere appreciation and thanks.

WHAT IS AHEAD of us in the grain, milling and feed business, no one can knowingly foretell. Changes are taking place so rapidly that we can hardly keep abreast of them. Government regulation of the production and marketing of grain has disrupted our business. We

wonder if the present program is economically sound, and if it will be for the best interests of our farmers. The protection of the individual today is best served by the strong organized groups, whether it be farmer, labor or business. The necessity for, and the position of, trade associations was never more important than today. Your Association is fighting your battles on every front. Representation is by groups, no longer individuals. A strong live and active Association today commands attention and consideration for the industry it represents.

TREASURER R. B. McCONNEL's report, read by Sec'y Sale, showed a healthy increase in ass'n income. The report was approved.

Legislative Hopper Full of War

RAY B. BOWDEN, St. Louis executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, promised little good news on current and prospective national legislation affecting the grain trade. He believed that defense measures and the progress of foreign wars will take all the attention of Congress for the next two months.

Numerous plans are in the hopper, he said, for farm legislation. While only a minor portion of these may be reported out of committee, those with the administration's blessing will likely be offered when the press of war measures is over. Mr. Bowden's address appears elsewhere in this number.

"Feed Information, Please"

CY W. SIEVERT, Chicago, was master of ceremonies for a "Feed Information, Please" quiz contest in which five experts sought to answer feed questions submitted by Indiana grain dealers. Their answers were ruled "correct and adequate" or wrong by Judges Dr. J. Holmes Martin of the poultry husbandry department and Prof. C. M. Vestal of the animal husbandry department of Purdue University, Lafayette. The experts were Frank J. Holt, Valparaiso; Lyman Peck, Fort Wayne; Russell P. Bailey, Nappanee; Walter B. Krueck and Joe E. Nelson, Chicago.

Thirty-one feed questions were popped to these experts, only one of which partially stumped them. The ass'n paid a dollar for each question used, and similarly rewarded the master of ceremony, the judges and the experts for their proficiency. Dollar-a-question awards went to Wm. G. Haug, Winchester; Forest Zimmerman, Collett; George S. Dykes, Gilman; W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee (Wis.); D. R. Eaton, Valparaiso; Walter Penrod, South Whitley; Floyd Myers, Crown Point; Al Wolf, Peabody; Earl Yount, Plymouth; Charles Cummings, Jolietville; Floyd Trimble, Rosston; Maurice D. Campbell, Bunker Hill; A. E. Lief, Fort Wayne; Clold S. Weiler, Boon Grove; Glenn Berry, North Manchester; S. J. Alexander, Crawfordsville; K. C. Hightshue, New Augusta; Jesse Zook, Camden; R. W. Garten, Indianapolis; L. H. Biddinger, Chesterfield; Hubert K. Jackley, Rockfield; Clyde Poe, Eaton; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; W. A. Kreinhagen, Seymour; Harry Wagner, Farmland; Marshall McKown, Linnwood; L. E. Lake, Colfax, and S. L. Blough, Durbin.

One of Bill Haug's questions caused a flurry of amusement. It asked, "How many feathers must a hen replace when she molts?" Expert Lyman Peck got around it by answering, "All of them." Dr. Martin on the judges' stand was rewarded extra because he was able to quote authority for "A hen has approximately 10,000 feathers." The expert's answer he judged correct.

DR. MARTIN got a laugh in the discussion on Jesse Zook's question on "What is the cause, and cure of encephalomalacia in baby chicks?" He said this disease is more commonly associated with horses, is known as sleeping sickness, and that horses are reported to get it from flies that have bitten W.P.A. workers.

Indiana Ass'n's Banquet

The annual banquet, an excellent steak dinner to fortify the guests for festivities that followed, was held in the Ball Room of the Columbia Club Monday evening.

PRESIDENT BECK presided and introduced a number of guests, among them David A. Noyes, Chicago, whose beginning in the grain business was in Indiana, and whose 70 years are worn lightly; and Larry Larimore, whose jokes, tricks, apples and pencils carried the name of Cleveland Grain Co. to new heights in the years he spent soliciting grain shipments.

DICK PRITCHARD, E. E. Allison, and E. K. Sheppard, of the entertainment com'te, presided over distribution of prizes. The first of these was a box of highly prized Oregon pears sent by "Lucky 13" Bert A. Boyd from Hendersonville, N. C.

COL. W. S. DRYSDALE, commanding officer at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, was speaker of the evening. He addressed the guests on "National Defense and Its Relation to Civilian Activities," pointing out that army life has rewards for young men in health and the training it gives them for civilian life.

"Sixty minutes of fun and frolic," was a bill of dancers, singers, and vaudeville entertainment which followed customary high standards of excellence for entertainment supplied by the Indianapolis grain, feed, milling and allied firms. The entertainment was followed by dancing to Art Berry's Orchestra until the small hours of the morning.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT Beck presided over the third and last session.

R. D. MacDANIEL, of the Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, was the first speaker. He analyzed fire hazards thru the year ahead. His address will be published later.

W. L. SNODGRASS, district supervisor for the Bureau of Motor Carriers, Indianapolis, explained the effect of Interstate Commerce Commission regulations on private trucks. His address is quoted elsewhere.

Defense

A. G. BRYANT, Chicago, speaking on "What Price Defense?", said that victory in present-day warfare depends upon industrial strength. The ramifications are so numerous and complex that it is difficult to anticipate the effect of the armament program on individual businesses. The preparedness program, he said, has given tremendous impetus to business. Steel producing capacity has been increased 50%. The outcome of the war will have a marked effect on our foreign trade. Our government's domestic policies will have a strong influence and business men must interest themselves in politics without partisanship to meet new issues and solve them without prejudice.

Federal Unemployment Tax

W. O. PLUMMER, deputy collector of internal revenue, Indianapolis, explained the federal unemployment tax regulations. "If on at least one day in each of 20 different weeks during 1940, a grain dealer had 8 or more employees engaged in work covered by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, he is subject to the federal unemployment tax. This tax is in addition to the federal old-age and survivors' insurance taxes. Temporary or part-time em-

ployes must be counted. Officers of corporations are generally considered employees and must be counted whether they receive salary or not.

"This tax, amounting to 3 per cent of the payroll, must be filed by Jan. 31, but it may be paid either in a lump sum, or quarterly, as you choose.

"If a firm employs four men in the morning and another four men in the afternoon, it would have eight employees and come under the tax. If a firm has five regular employees and three officers it is considered to have eight employees, regardless of whether the officers receive wages. Individual owners, or partners in a partnership are not considered employees. Neither is the director of a corporation. Families of owners are exempt, unless the individuals, other than husband or wife, are of legal age.

While the internal revenue department specifies no forms on which records are to be kept, records must be available showing the amount of payroll, deductions for payment of the tax, and the amount of the tax.

For purposes of the unemployment tax all plants owned by an individual or a corporation are considered under one ownership. Thus, an individual having eight elevators, and employing one man at each, would have eight employees and come under the act.

The federal unemployment tax is a tax on business. No deductions are made to cover it. Only old age security allows a deduction from the employee's wage.

TRANSPORTATION COM'ITE CHAIRMAN W. G. HAUG, Winchester, reported as follows:

Transportation Accomplishments

Important transportation matters handled in the name of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n and the Indiana Millers' Ass'n were the conferences with the railroads, and hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission that resulted in reductions in the corn rates from northern Indiana to Chicago and from most of the state to Indianapolis and Ohio River crossings to meet truck competition. We are of the opinion that the reductions were not substantial enough fully to meet the situation, but we considered them a step in the right direction, and propose to continue work along this line.

Your com'ite represented the ass'n at several conferences on truck competition, and a plan is now under way further to reduce the rates from Indiana to points in Kentucky approximately 100 miles south of the Ohio river.

Reshipping rates on ex-barge grain from Chicago has been an important case before the I. C. C. Under existing arrangements grain from northern Illinois moves to eastern markets cheaper than grain produced in Indiana. Oral argument on this case was recently completed and we await a decision by the Commission.

During the year many changes were made in transit arrangements which have created a wider outlet for Indiana grain, thus reflecting benefit to Indiana producers and grain shippers.

Your com'ite opposed reductions in the rates

on grain and grain products from the Southwest to Atlantic Seaboard territory, when moving on rail-ocean-rail routes. The Commission over-ruled the examiner's recommendation, but we have had the case reopened for further consideration. The Public Service Commission of Indiana has intervened in the proceedings with the thought of helping Indiana producers and shippers and its action is greatly appreciated. This help will be extended to us on all transportation problems of a state-wide interest.

Your ass'n has been represented at many conferences on transportation laws in Indiana. We have insisted that agriculture be recognized as the principal industry in the state, and that it be given a corresponding voice. Your com'ite recommends continued activity by the state ass'n on all transportation questions of state-wide interest and urges that it work closely with other state ass'ns.

New Officers

THE NOMINATIONS COM'ITE reported, and the delegates elected unanimously, the following officers for 1941: Carl T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs, pres; Luther E. Greenwood, Rensselaer, vice pres; directors for two years, Walter Beck, Shelbyville; Maurice D. Campbell, Bunker Hill; Floyd Myers, Crown Point, and Fred Antell, Princeton. Hold-over directors are L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; C. M. Record, Indianapolis; H. E. Miller, Bainbridge, and J. O. Pape, Fowler.

Resolutions Adopted

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE presented, and the delegates adopted unanimously, the following resolutions:

Economic Use of Elevators

WHEREAS there are two or more proposed tax raising bills in Washington to raise funds for increasing the farm income to parity prices on cotton, wheat, rye and various other commodities produced on the farm,

RESOLVED, That our organization is in favor of a fair and equitable law that will permit the economic use of the established facilities which have proven to be the most efficient method for handling grain.

Gross Sales Tax

WHEREAS, The present Indiana gross Sales Tax has levied an unfair portion of tax on retail business; and

WHEREAS, retailers prefer to pay their fair share of cost of government,

RESOLVED, That the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn. go on record as approving and urging passage of House Bill No. 14 which we understand reduces gross sales tax from 1% to ½%, leaving exemptions and all other features of the law as they now exist. It is further desired that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Local Tax Consumption

WHEREAS, many of our present laws calling for increased expenditures have been brought about by groups and organizations from local communities; and

WHEREAS, The program for National Defense now calls for expenditures which will materially increase our already high taxes,

RESOLVED, That members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn. use their influence in their home communities to refrain from petitioning or demanding state or federal government built or sponsored non-essential projects which will cause increased cost of government and that our state law makers be encouraged to practice economy.

Announcer Cy Sievert and Experts Who Answered Feed Questions



State Legislation

SECY FRED SALE briefly reviewed pending state legislation affecting the grain trade.

"We need an amendment to our present lien laws which will afford some protection to the grain and feed dealer who finances the feeding of cattle or other livestock. It is probably impossible to effect adoption of an entirely new law that would effectively meet the situation, but an amendment to the present law is under consideration. It would create a second lien, but a second lien is better than no claim at all. When this amendment comes up we will advise you and ask your help with your representatives.

"Out of 10 or 11 different bills that have been proposed to change the gross income tax law, H. B. No. 14 appears to be the most favored and has the support of 14 state retail organizations. This would leave the exemption at \$3,000 for the individual retailer, and reduce the gross income tax retail business to 1/2 of 1%, which would cut this tax in half.

"We have successfully held that sales of feed to a farmer who uses it in feeding cattle, hogs or other livestock for resale, classify as wholesale sales, taxable at 1/4 of 1%. This provision would be continued.

"Sec'ys of various ass'ns in this state have sought a means to control the itinerant trucker. These ass'ns financed investigation of the volume of merchandise moved by unregulated itinerant truckers over Ohio river crossings, and we discovered we need an itinerant merchants' bill. The ass'ns have drawn up a model bill to present to the state legislature. You can help by contacting your representatives in the state legislature, and by passing along to us your complaints about violations committed by these itinerants.

"A group in this state is attempting to set up another bureaucracy to take over part of the duties of the state seed commissioner, and divide administration of the state feed and seed laws. These laws are out of political hands now, and are being adequately and fairly administered. We will seek to discourage any division."

CALLED to the stand to take over his new duties, President-Elect Wilson received the gavel from Retiring President Beck, and adjourned the convention *sine die*.

Hoosier Convention Notes

FOLKS missed Frank Pyle, Van Buren, enterprising president of the Indiana Farmers' Elevator Ass'n. A heart attack following his return from the meeting of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' National Ass'n in Chicago in December put him in an oxygen tent. Meantime Roy Camp, of Monticello, is carrying on his duties as president.

HAIL, FELLOW, well met was "Uncle" Ernie Smith, of Toledo, in his long black coat and his Congress boots. Between business sessions he mingled with the crowd and had a cheerful greeting for everyone. Before business sessions he led in singing.

INDIANA MILLERS held a luncheon session of their own in the main dining room of the club the first day of the convention.

ATTRACTIVE identification badges were furnished by the Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and its representatives pinned the identification to each coat lapel. A special typewriter was used to print names in large type that could be read easily. Registration of the attendance was handled by the Indianapolis Convention & Publicity Bureau.

LADIES attending the convention, and there were many of them, were guests of the ass'n at a theater party Monday afternoon. In the evening they joined the men at the annual banquet.

ROOMS thruout the Columbia Club held open house before and after the banquet. One night of open house, however, was not enough for C. W. Devers, whose room proved a mecca for the late leavers from such widely separated origins as Texas and Georgia.

SORELY missed at the convention was Miss Eva True, sec'y to the sec'y of the Indiana ass'n. When the convention learned that she had been the victim of an uncontrollable milk truck skidding on the ice and jumping a curb to reach her a few days before the convention, it promptly adopted a resolution to send flowers to her in the hospital where she is recovering, and to express its wish that she might hurry up and get well.

ENDING of the Indiana convention is the signal for an almost general exodus southward of prominent members of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. With early migrating schedules, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Shepperd, Hughes Patton and Ike Woodard expected soon to join Bill Maibucher in a fishing excursion down in the Tampa, Fla., region. Bill has been down there for some time, acquiring a coat of tan on the bay and bayous. He says Florida natives figure their catches of fish by the pound. The market when he returned from one trip was 8c a pound, and he sold 29 pounds of fish for enough to pay expenses and show him a net gain of 9c. Some of the Indiana trade purport to note in this a surprising similarity between the fishing business and the grain business.

DAVID A. NOYES & CO.'s resident Vice President Russell M. McDermott sent over a blackboard and an operator to the convention hall to keep delegates informed of the markets during the convention.

Exhibits at Convention

SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO. had on exhibit an Ernsberger bag holder, a model Kwik-Mix vertical feed mixer, an operating model Jacobson hammer mill, Bauer permanent magnets designed for installation in hammer mill throats, and other pieces of equipment needed by every elevator. Carl Berger, W. B. Short and L. A. Windle distributed pencils and pads of notepaper.

BENTON COUNTY HYBRID SEED ASS'N showed samples of its leading hybrid crosses, had Charles Maddox, Herb Edwards and Dale Miller on hand to explain their advantages.

HARRY B. OLSON had on display several pieces of equipment needed to test and grade grain accurately. High point was his Moist-O-Meter. The affable Ollie was in charge.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU exhibited its grain grading equipment, including testing kettles, a Steinlite moisture tester, Brown-Duvel testers, seed triers and other devices in this line. C. S. Phillips distributed literature.

S. J. ALEXANDER had on display for Cummings & McAlister one of the new Shafer moisture testers now offered to the trade.

EDW. J. FUNK & SONS displayed samples and sales material on Hoosier-Crost hybrid seed corn. Distributing literature and explaining the numbers were Bernard Funk and Harry Brewer.

Hoosier Attendance

ATTENDANCE at the 40th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n, in spite of snow and sleet and ice on the roads, exceeded 450. The weather cut attendance very little, but it was no help to the parking lots and garages. A very large proportion utilized train service, which, no doubt, the railroads appreciated.

ILLINOIS country shippers visiting the convention included H. J. Sterrenberg, Crescent City; Elvis Weathers, Newman; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon, and W. A. Webb, Le Roy, president of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

DETROIT, Mich., sent W. D. Pitt. NEW YORK state representatives included H. H. Richardson and G. W. Durant of Buffalo, and Edison B. Gerks of Rochester.

LOUISVILLE grain interests were Clark Yager, C. G. Ferguson, and Frank G. Rankin.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY delegates were A. S. Carter and P. B. Curtis from the state chemist's office, Dr. J. Holmes Martin and Prof. C. M. Vestal.

VISITING ASS'N sec'ys were W. W. Cummings, of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Peggy Perdue of the American Millers Ass'n, and Ray B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

OHIO grain and mill interests were represented by H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; A. K. Heiby, Greenville; Gale Joslin, Dunbridge, and Gustave Loebel, Columbus.

INSURANCE representatives were R. D. MacDaniels, A. E. Leif, and H. W. Marsh, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Insurance Co., and H. H. Hawlick of the Millers National Insurance Co.

TOLEDO'S representatives were enthused about the big national convention that will be held in their city next fall, in which the Ohio and Michigan state ass'ns will join. Toledo's delegation included W. E. Hughes, H. W. Applegate, Paul Atkinson, P. M. Barnes, A. E. Schultz, and William P. White.

SEEDSMEN held a sub-convention of their own between business sessions. Those in attendance included T. H. Beeson, H. D. Burge, Gene Floyd, C. C. Major, Howard Myers, G. R. Straub, and L. A. Vogel. This group was augmented with hybrid seed corn producers in the persons of Charles Maddox, Herb Edwards, Harry S. Brewer, H. D. Dodge, and Bernard Funk.

CORDAGE and binder twine salesman was L. R. Rumsyre, a familiar ass'n enthusiast.

STANDARD government grain testing equipment was featured by C. S. Phillips of Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, and Harry B. Olson.

THE CHICAGO market, and branch offices of Chicago receivers, was represented by Geo. E. Booth, and Bill Tucker, of Lamson Bros. & Co.; T. E. Decker, of James E. Bennett & Co.; J. O. McClintock, of Continental Grain Co.; Jesse H. Summers, J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster, James Cummins, Jack Brennan, M. L. Vehon, Fred Bascom, G. W. Altorfer, and David A. Noyes.

ELEVATOR CONTRACTOR was C. E. Flora, of Reliance Construction Co.

GRAIN ELEVATOR and feed mill machinery representatives were Carl Berger, W. B. Short, and L. A. Windle, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.; E. Ripley of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; W. W. Pearson, of Pearson Elevator & Machine Co.; H. E. Heminger, and Walter Crump of Howe Scale Co.; Cliff Gottman, E. D. Barger of Union Iron Works, and W. W. Means of the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Practically every division of the feed and feed concentrate trade was represented as follows: Cod liver oil, F. J. Holt. Condensed buttermilk, O. P. Gossett. Dried milk products, Cy W. Sievert, G. A. Read, J. H. Bardsley, and J. C. Adourian. Oyster shell, Bob Crawford. Distillery by-products, C. W. Devers, and W. R. Wampler. Packing house by-products, H. F. Watkins, J. E. Nelson, and George Barrett. Feed brokerage and wholesaling, Abie Polstra, F. M. Rosekrans, S. J. Alexander and M. E. Kendall. Mineral feeds and concentrates, C. Butcher, E. G. Horst, H. M. Hollingsworth, M. Johnson, and W. F. Goken. Mixed feeds, Bill Berling, H. Cooper, James M. Flinn, Sid Hatfield, R. M. Guenther, W. B. Krueck, Earl McCoy, and Del Seaman. Soybean meal producers, D. J. Bunnell, W. W. Fromm, H. D. Egly, Edw. F. Heekin, Sam B. Hollett, K. J. Maltas, Lyman Peck, G. H. Schooler, G. Thomas, Bert Townsend, and R. B. Williams.

INDIANA COUNTRY SHIPPERS, millers, brokers and feed grinding and mixing plants operators (arranged alphabetically by towns) were: Wade Fair, Acton; C. L. Aukerman, Amboy; Etna Lefforge, Amo; Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; Walker Donselman, Aurora; H. Miller, Bainbridge; V. Stuckey, Berne; Oscar L. Barr and Joe W. Barr, Bicknell; W. F. Shirley, and W. R. Stanley, Blountsville; F. R. Garver, and L. E. Compton, Boggs town; R. P. Massin, and E. J. Kruckeberg, Boston; Maurice Campbell, and C. W. Scott, Bunker Hill; Jesse Zook, Camden; Harry D. White, Carlisle; M. E. Kendall, and H. Ferrin, Carmel; C. F. Reeves, Charlottsville; Carl Buzan, Cicero; F. W. Blanton, Clayton; J. M. Holder, Clifford; Paul Darnell, Coatesville; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Royal Clapp, Columbia City; E. C. Yount, Tom Syler, and H. H. Sohn, Columbus; H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville; Floyd Myers, Crown Point; J. E. Lynch, Darlington; K. Engler and R. Loft, Dayton; S. G. Beatty, Earl Park; H. Mutz, Edinburg; E. B. Adamson, Eggerstown; W. D. Adams, Elizabethtown; J. D. Kiefer, and R. J. Lewis, Elwood;

Frank and Max P. Sellars, Forest; Clyde Keys and G. B. McBane, Fortville; J. Frantz, Frankfort; I. S. Valentine, and L. S. Conarro, Franklin; G. Miles, Frankton;

Chris R. Bahler, Galveston; Adam Egly, Geneva; Willis Charles, J. F. Russell, and Otto Howe, Greensburg; H. E. Miller, Greentown; J. Loble, Greenville; Frank Ackels, Hobbs; F. H. Wellman, Holland; P. Strock, Hudson; A. E. Sohn, Jonesville;

C. N. Clark, Kempton; Morris Worl, Kennard; V. W. Moore, Kirklint; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; A. N. Hudson, Kitchel; R. D. Springer, Knights-town; L. Cheadle, Knox;

J. E. Francis and C. C. Parlon, Lafayette; M. D. Martin, Lafontaine; L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; K. N. Sowers, Lebanon; Lester De Poy, Lincoln; H. G. Tyler, W. G. Einspahr and F. A. Dahl, Lowell; J. T. Jeffers, Lyons;

Vawter Irwin, Madison; A. O. Thomas and Wm. Thomas, Marion; Will Nordmeyer, Mars; Ura Seeger, Marshfield; E. O. Cook, Mecca; Ray and Lowell Knauff, Mexico; W. S. Wisheart, Millville; Roy Camp, Monticello; H. A. Unger, Morristown; Kenneth H. Stump, H. F. Coppes and R. Bailey, Nappanee; T. C. Hightshue, New Augusta; Robt. Thompson, New Market; Frank Kiesler, New Middleton; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville; Clay Syler, N. Manchester;

F. Ayers, Pendleton; E. LaMott, Pershing; Alva Stout, Plymouth; E. M. Haynes, Portland; V. R. Morrow, Princeton; O. E. Powell, Raub; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; R. Wilson, Rochester; H. Jackley, Rockfield; Wayne Cox, Rosedale; A. Strauch, Royal Center; E. L. Rose, Rushville; T. B. Wilson, Russellville;

E. E. McMichael, St. John; W. Kreinhagen, and J. L. Blish, Seymour; E. J. Mendenhall, Sheridan; E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana; Glen Gartin, Slims; H. Richards and C. Lockwood, Southport; Walter Penrod, South Whitley; C. S. Anderson, Stockwell; C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; C. C. Currens, Sycamore;

F. K. Culp, Tefft; H. Miller, Terre Haute; R. M. Davis, Tipton; Elmer Carlton, Twinville; C. L. Northlane, Union City; Mrs. E. N. Cook, Union Mills; W. E. and Maurice Bechold, Walton; Roy L. Mossburg, Warren; W. Haug, Don Burres, Claude C. Barnes and P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; K. R. Applegate, Winnemac; Emery R. Chase, Whitesville; W. V. Guingrich, and Joe Trachsel, Wolcott; K. B. Cook, Zionsville.

Orderly Seed Packaging Recommended

A com'ite of the American Seed Trade Ass'n recommends that after July 1, 1941, all seeds be quoted and sold with the cost of bags included in the price of seeds.

All seeds, except peas, beans and corn, should be packed in bags which permit sampling with a seed trier. This is made possible and practical by the new fabrics recently developed. A table of comparative costs is attached.

For the purpose of identification, the com'ite recommends that members of the A. S. T. A. and others adopt distinctive combinations of colored thread in the closing of seed bags. These colors and combinations to be registered with the Secretary of the A. S. T. A.

Com'ite members: Lloyd M. Brown, Roy A. Edwards, Floyd A. Fields, Carlyle Jefferson, H. Trimble McCullough, Guy M. Purcell, Howard Withey, Earl M. Page, chairman.

Washington News

May 31 is the tentative date for a referendum on marketing quotas for the 1941 wheat crop.

Of the 278,000,000 bus. of 1940 wheat put under loan officials stated early in February that 2,000,000 bus. had been redeemed.

Movement of government owned grain from interior points to Gulf and Atlantic ports is said to be under consideration by the A.A.A.

Diversion into livestock feed of 12,500,000 bus. of potatoes has been announced by the A.A.A. by payment of 15c per 60 lb. bushel to growers.

A liberal construction of the arms bill would authorize the president to give away United States crops to foreign governments, thus effectively disposing of our surpluses.

H. R. 611 has been referred to the House com'ite on agriculture. It provides for the certificate plan, levying a processing tax on wheat of 15 to 27½ cents per bushel.

The C. C. C. office at Chicago will make sales thru state and county farmer A.A.A. com'ites of 59,000,000 bus. terminal stored and 16,000,000 bus. of sub-terminal stored corn at a price relationship to Chicago prices, but in no case less than 65c per bushel for No. 2 yellow, plus the transit value of freight, if any. The corn held at terminals is offered at 65 to 69c.

Three forces are pulling in different directions in the farm aid program. Carl Robbins, pres. of the C.C.C., favors the certificate plan.

Rudolph M. Evans of the A.A.A. favors a high loan policy. Economists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics oppose both of them and want acreage reductions by a change in the law. In a recent speech at Purdue University Sec'y Claude R. Wickard intimated that the ever normal granary did not supply the answer to the present problems of producers of wheat, cotton, lard, tobacco.

Corn Grading Lower

Corn received at representative markets during the first half of January graded lower than that inspected in December, reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service show. Of the inspected receipts during the first 15 days of January, only 44 per cent graded No. 3 or better compared with 58 per cent in these grades during the last half of December and 62 per cent for the entire month of December. The number of inspections falling into No. 4, 5, and Sample Grade increased accordingly. Excess moisture as a result of rains and the open winter continued principally responsible for the lowering of the grade of the market receipts.

The inspections this season are in marked contrast to those of a year ago when 98 per cent of the January 1-15 inspections at representative markets graded No. 3 or better, and 52 per cent graded No. 1. Only 2 per cent graded No. 1, and 6 per cent graded No. 2, Jan. 1-15, 1941.

Farmers are probably holding back corn containing excessive moisture in hope that dry, windy weather would reduce the moisture content.

Subsidized sales to Mexico of two or three million bus. of wheat have been made recently thru the Federal Surplus Marketing Corporation.

Little Rock Broker Passes Away

Charles Lee Gordy, a resident of Little Rock, Ark., since 1897, and who engaged in the brokerage business 30 years ago, died unexpectedly of heart failure the evening of Dec. 23 while at the home of a friend, on the way to a function at the Little Rock Country Club. Two physicians in the party gave him prompt attention but he was pronounced dead when taken to the hospital. He was 69 years of age.

His firm, C. L. Gordy Co., held membership in the Little Rock Grain Exchange; and for the past two years he had conducted his business from his home. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son, C. L. Gordy, Jr., who will continue the business.



C. L. Gordy, Little Rock, Ark., Deceased.

Meal Moth Widely Prevalent

At a meeting attended by grain dealers from forty stations at Onarga, Ill., Jan. 23, the entire evening was given to discussion of insect damage to stored corn.

Dr. Farrar, research entomologist of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, led the discussion.

From reports it appears there is little damage in this section by Angoumois moth, but Indian meal moth is prevalent in all localities in steel bins, elevators and on farms. Many report corn caking on the tops of the bins, caused by smaller insects such as foreign grain beetle, weevil, saw-toothed beetle, etc.

Fumigants have proven unsatisfactory in halting deterioration. Probably because of bulk of large bins, insufficient amounts used, or inability to confine the gases. No one believed he had achieved a 100 per cent kill by this treatment. It is too expensive.

"Dealers in this section of Illinois are running and cleaning the corn over a ¼-inch screen, taking out all dirt, cracked corn and insects and lowering the temperature to around 30 degrees. They hope this will hold the grain until about May, when further infestation must be guarded against. Since grain on the farm is infested it is at once apparent that the grain dealers have something to think about," writes Curt Stout of Gilman, Ill.

Iowa Co-operative Meet

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held its annual meeting Jan. 28, 29 and 30 at the Hotel Savery, Des Moines, with the largest first day crowd in its history, more than 500 being present.

CARL WILKENS, Sioux City, sec'y of the Raw Materials National Council, speaking on "Our Economic Riddle and its Solution," said the nation is headed for international socialism, bankruptcy and that democracy will be a thing of the past, unless the United States establishes farm prices at parity and raises tariffs to the same level. He said that the reciprocal trade agreements had been against the best interests of agriculture.

Wilkins condemned the efforts of the government toward helping agriculture as having been futile.

BERT STRUYK, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Sheldon, Iowa, suggested handling sidelines that would give better service to the customers, such as feed, flour, salt and perhaps some particular line when the competitor's prices are high. He also suggested handling of seed corn as a new side line.

R. M. EVANS, Washington, administrator of the A.A.A., declared that, "If any of you farmers think that you can beat this farming game this year without the tightest kind of control, you won't be kidding anybody but yourselves—and perhaps your creditors."

"From the standpoint of corn-hog producers, all the factors in the current situation point unmistakably to one certain conclusion. In order to avert a serious crisis, we must hold down our corn acreages very closely this season, and if the crop is anywhere near normal we will have to ask for a referendum on marketing quotas for corn this fall. Let me tell you frankly what the alternative is.

"Failure to keep a tight control on corn acreage and failure to approve marketing quotas would mean a calamity every bit as serious as the situation in 1932. A corn loan would be impossible, and the price of corn would probably drop to 25 or 30 cents a bushel. Considering the trend of livestock prices, livestock production would tend to increase to the point where, in a year or so, beef and pork prices would have a disastrous sinking spell. The result would mean ruin for many farmers in the corn belt."

Officers were re-elected as follows: Oscar Heline, of Marcus, Iowa, pres.; William H. Yungclas, of Webster City, vice pres., and Donald E. Edison, of Fort Dodge, sec'y.

Handling Charges and Insects Disturb N. D. Dealers

(Continued from page 110)

sory on all grain elevators, fidelity bonds are optional.

L. T. STROM, Landa, N. D.—In my opinion the country elevator should not be obliged to pay taxes on the grain which he has in store under the storage agreement. The state does not take the ownership of this grain into consideration. Under the agreement the government owns this grain, and as the state cannot tax the government the elevator is left holding the bag. The CCC refuses to pay the tax. The elevator is helpless to do anything about it. If enough grain men band together to fight this imposition we may be able to correct it. We will require the services of an attorney. The first step would be to have a court decision on the storage agreement. This agreement constitutes a lease on that part of your elevator in which government grain is stored. This grain has never been in the possession of the elevator, but in the possession of the government. The elevator is acting as an agent for the government. We have been the link which made it possible to bring this loan program to the farmer. I am sincere in the belief we should make every effort to induce the state to return the taxes already paid, as it had no right to collect and no right to retain. Why should we pay taxes on the property of another.

It was the consensus that the existing law should be left alone, as any attempted tampering would lead to something worse.

SEC'Y CONAWAY—It is said death and taxes will always be with us, but now we are not sure of the taxes.

Wednesday Morning Session

T. E. GOULDING, Edmore, gave one of the most interesting and informative talks of the convention. He had for his subject the Operation of a Country Elevator, and covered every phase of the subject, showing clearly he has collected a vast fund of knowledge in his many years as manager of a country elevator. Excerpts from his talk will be published later.

E. S. FERGUSON, the first president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to address a North Dakota convention, was the other speaker which made this session the high light of the convention. In his discourse on the Commission Merchant's Place in the Picture he called attention to the important place the commission merchants occupies in the merchandising of the country's grain. His address will be published in a later number.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

WILLIAM McARTHUR, Washington, D. C. presented the case of the AAA. While this subject has been discussed from many angles before all recent grain trade conventions, readers will find additional information in this talk which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

B. E. GROOM, Fargo, Sec'y Greater N. D. Ass'n, gave a glowing picture of the Future of Agriculture in N. D. He said in part: Prospects for 1941 are good. There is a good supply of seed and the supply of feed on the farms is ample. There is more power on the farm than ever before. A greater number of implements are being used. We had good fall rains, and we hear less talk of moisture needs than for a long time. Right now the state is covered with a blanket of snow. The grasshopper threat is not as great according to our entomologists. We can expect more control on the next crop. The development of new crops in our state is indeed encouraging. We are just beginning to realize that our state will grow satisfactory crops of many varieties. Who, a few years ago, would have expected to see fields of corn in North Dakota, it was unheard of. Sweet clover is another crop which is coming to the fore. Sugar beets are

becoming an important crop. This development of new crops must continue, we must make use of the land taken out of production.

The greater production of flax was urged by Mr. Groom, and he scored the laws which have prevented greater production of this seed. He asked for the restoration of the law which will permit the continued seeding of flax mixed with sweet clover.

N. E. WILLIAMS, Fargo, told of the work which had been done and is being done to secure a more equitable rate for the grain shipper.

Thursday Morning Session

CAPT. L. C. WEBSTER, Minneapolis, sec'y Northwest Country Elevator Shippers Ass'n, spoke on the conflict of state and federal laws, and told his audience of the imperative need of immediate action to bring these laws more in line. This address will be published later.

CAPT. WEBSTER—The handling charge in N. D. is 2c the lowest of any state. In Kansas the charge is 5c, and you are in territory with less volume. You cannot handle grain for 2c. It is rank injustice.

SEC'Y CONAWAY explained what was done to make it possible for N. D. elevators to sign the Uniform Storage Agreement. He said: The 2c handling charge is not enough. The time has come when you can get a better deal under the agreement. You cannot possibly handle grain for 2c and make money. In my opinion it would not be well to tamper with the 2c charge. The AAA will be out some day. Legislation would be enacted which may lower it. Am afraid they may say "we will lower the handling charge to such a point they will be sorry they ever complained about the 2c." I think we better leave things alone, with the defense plan, regulations etc, they will not act sanely, and we could expect anything. We should memorialize the legislature to give the Commission power to waive rights as long as the government loan program is in effect.

CAPT. WEBSTER—The trade is afraid to throw it into the hands of four or five men for a decision. The legislature could be told the rate would be established by the Commission.

RALPH GUNKLEMAN, Fargo, suggested a committee be appointed to memorialize the legislature, and asked what would be done with the grain of the new crop.

PRES. ALBRIGHT appointed a committee headed by F. H. Gladstone, Grafton, to memorialize the legislature to pass an enabling act giving full authority to the Public Service Commission, to set the handling charge on grain, and thereby remove the conflicting sections of the state law as compared with the terms of the Uniform Storage Agreement.

The Final Session

The final session was devoted exclusively to the business of the convention.

The resolutions committee presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted at Grand Forks

Real thought was given to the preparation of resolutions which would best convey the convictions of the convention, and be of greatest value to the trade of the state.

Resolutions of thanks to the Board of Education of Grand Forks for placing its beautiful high school auditorium at the disposal of the ass'n for all its sessions; to the grain firms, elevator supply houses and others for their generous contributions and support; to the officers and directors of the ass'n. Another protested the ruling against seeding flax with clover and one urged the support of the amendment to the Corporation Farming Law in H. R. 80. Others of import were:

Demand Storage Room for Coming Crop

WHEREAS, the present crop prospects not only in the state of North Dakota or the spring wheat region but throughout the wheat growing section as a whole are very promising for the coming season, and

WHEREAS, a major portion of the entire storage facilities of the nation are now taken up with recent favorable production regardless of efforts to control, and

WHEREAS, it becomes necessary either to build new storage facilities or take immediate steps to dispose of the surplus now on hand

THEREFORE, we instruct our President to name a committee of three members to work with the Secretary's office in co-ordinating the facilities of the Legislature, the Public Service Commission and the Governor's Office, in order that pressure might be brought to bear on authorities in control of the Uniform Warehouse Agreement and its interpretation to amend it in such a way that permission may be granted to warehousemen throughout the country to ship out and dispose of a sufficient quantity to care for the new crop now in prospect.

Ask Suspension of Laws Conflicting with Warehouse Agreement

WHEREAS, it becomes increasingly difficult to operate a grain warehousing business during the present state of world affairs, and

WHEREAS, an emergency has been declared in conjunction with the national defense program co-ordinating production and transportation facilities in the United States, and

WHEREAS, state laws and federal statutes are often in conflict rendering violation of both very probable

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates at this convention assembled in the city of Grand Forks, February 4, 5 and 6, instruct our Secretary to memorialize the Legislature of North Dakota, now in session, to pass an enabling act giving full authority to our Public Service Commission to exercise its own discretion as to waiving certain rights under state law wherein it conflicts with the federal Uniform Warehouse Agreement until such time as the present emergency has entirely disappeared or become of a less dangerous nature to the welfare of the producers of this state.

Demand Vigilant Investigation of Elevator Fires

WHEREAS, it is our well considered opinion that the fire hazard to grain warehouses in our state because of their strategic importance to our national defense may be greater than heretofore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge our State Legislature to increase the appropriation of the office of State Fire Marshal that it may increase its field force necessary to investigate and prosecute fires which appear to be of incendiary origin and that a transcript of this resolution be dispatched to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Officers Elected

Pres. Walter Albright, Bonetrail; vice-pres., Jon Jones, Garske; sec'y, Charles Conaway, Fargo; ass't sec'y, Lenora Ronning, Fargo. All retiring directors were re-elected.

Adjourned to meet in Fargo in 1942.

Entertainment

An extensive and varied program of entertainment was offered the visiting delegates and their wives. Theatre parties and luncheons for the ladies, wrestling matches, boxing bouts and basketball games for the men. The facilities of the Dacotah Hotel were overtaxed the night of the banquet, but regardless of the crowding those present had a gala evening. Following the dinner. M. M. Oppegard, Grand Forks publisher, presented many acts of entertainment. Dinner music was furnished by the N. D. U. Orchestra. Regardless of an extreme change in the weather many journeyed to East Grand Forks to round out the night dancing.

Grand Forks Convention Notes

Pres. Walter Albright presided at all sessions, and kept the delegates on their toes.

The delegates were agreeably surprised Tuesday morning when Ass't Sec'y Lenora Ronning presented her diminutive nephew who "spoke his piece" with great gusto much to the enjoyment of all. Wednesday morning Leslie Anderson, son of Director Paul Anderson, Grafton, accompanied by Mary Jane Price, also of Grafton, easily demonstrated why he has twice been placed in the championship clarinet players' class.

The Grainmen's Band not only played several selections before each session, but serenaded the guests in their hotels each day.

Identification badges were furnished by the Mill Mutuals, represented by Bill Hinckley and K. F. Thompson.

Grain elevator builders present were: J. H. and L. L. Fisch and W. K. Fankhandle, J. H.

[Concluded on page 127]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Senate Bill No. 32 was introduced Jan. 20: Feed and Fertilizer—Transfer of administration of Feed and Fertilizer laws to State Plant Board; bond furnished by chief inspector.

Conway, Ark.—Clarence Day, formerly connected with the L. P. Crafton Flour & Feed Co., has purchased the Cal Day Feed Co. store. His father, from whom he purchased the business, will be associated with him in the business.—J. H. G.

Newport, Ark.—Farmers sell their corn to shellers in the shuck, the latter shell it and put it on the market. Alf James of Jackson County Mill & Gin Co. reported his firm has shelled 45,000 bus. this winter and will shell much more.—J. H. G.

Malvern, Ark.—We will repair and enlarge our feed mill. We get our grain out of Missouri and Illinois by trucks for our elevator and corn mill. We manufacture corn meal and chops; we wholesale all other kinds of feeds, flour and lumber. J. M. Clem, Clem Mill & Gin Co.

Little Rock, Ark.—Gov. Homer M. Adkins has proposed a two-cent tax on each 100-lb. sack of rice for a sales promotion fund, such as Louisiana has already approved, and the bill providing for such a levy will be introduced in the legislature shortly.—J. H. G.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Blue Rose rice topped a dollar a bushel Jan. 27, when the Arkansas State Rice Milling Co. purchased 4,000 bus. at \$1.00 at the farm or the equivalent of \$1.03 in the mill. All varieties have moved upward in price since the first of the year but the advance in Blue Rose has been more rapid because of the short yield.—J. H. G.

Little Rock, Ark.—C. L. Gordy, Jr., has taken over the C. L. Gordy Co., founded by the late C. L. Gordy, and will continue the business in the same manner as it has been operated heretofore. Charles Lee Gordy, 69, founder and head of the firm, died suddenly Dec. 23, of a heart attack, while attending a party at the home of A. B. Pickett. Mr. Gordy came here in 1897. He entered the brokerage business 30 years ago.

CALIFORNIA

Ramona, Cal.—Ransom Bros. have sold their feed department here to C. E. Durkin.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The San Joaquin Grain Co., operator of a huge plant at Fourteenth and D Sts., is celebrating 16 years in business here this month.

Sacramento, Cal.—A 882 was introduced Jan. 22: Feedstuffs—Reduces annual license fee from \$5.00 yearly to \$2.00 yearly for stores mixing commercial feedstuffs. A 1147 introduced Jan. 23: Commercial Feeding Stuffs—Specifies the contents of commercial feeding stuffs.

Escondido, Cal.—Stanley M. and Robert N. Ransom of Ramona have sold their local Ransom Bros. Feed Store to H. P. Spry, who took charge at once. Mr. Spry has been a representative in this area of the Albers Bros. Milling Co. for the last four years, and is experienced in the feed business.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—Construction of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bus. of distress storage at the lakehead by the government probably will commence between Apr. 15 and 20, or as soon as frost is sufficiently out of the ground to permit building operations, it is said. The agreement between grain companies and the government for carrying out the contemplated program is still under revision. An announcement is expected to be forthcoming within the next few days.

Chatham, Ont.—The elevator and grain drier of Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Co., Ltd., nine miles out, was destroyed by fire Jan. 30.

Union Point, Man.—W. J. Parker recently was elected president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, to succeed the late Paul F. Bredt. C. H. Burnell was named honorary president, G. N. McConnell, vice-pres.; and T. W. Baldwin executive com'te member.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Saskatchewan Pool Terminals is prepared to construct storage sheds here with a total capacity of 10,000,000 bus. it was stated. J. D. Read, Regina, general manager and F. N. McLaren, manager at Winnipeg for the company, recently viewed sites here for the construction of the temporary grain storage bins. No definite announcement can be made, however, until action facilitating the program is taken at Ottawa, it is stated.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A com'te appointed by the city council recently met with representatives of the Parrish & Heimbecker Co. and the Manitoba Pool to discuss leasing city property for approximately five years, the expected life of the temporary storage units planned to be erected here. The Parrish & Heimbecker Co. is interested in property beside its elevator at intercity, and the Manitoba Pool has inquired about the city property near Pool 1 elevator, at intercity, and Pool 9 elevator, in Current River.

WINNIPEG LETTER

George S. Mathieson, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, at the close of trading on Jan. 25 presented sixteen instruments for the organization of a brass band at the Royal Air Force Flying Training School. Donors were a group of exchange members.

Frank George Simpson, 88, died Jan. 24. During his early years in the West he was superintendent of elevators and grain buyer for the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Later he became manager of the Grain Insurance Ass'n of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, retiring in 1928.

Flight-Lieut. A. H. F. ("Hammy") Alloway, R. C. A. F., was killed Jan. 22 in a flying accident in England. Flight-Lieut. Alloway joined the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., in 1932 as assistant to Major Strange in the Agricultural Research Dept.; he was personally known to many of the company's agents and crop correspondents.

G. R. Severson, who has retired as Winnipeg manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., was honored by executives of 30 of the line country elevator companies who gathered at the Manitoba Club recently. Luncheon was given by the North-West Line Elvtrs. Ass'n, in which organization he was a director for several years, and of which he also is a past president. Mr. Severson was with Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., for more than 30 years. S. D. McEachern has succeeded him.

Aaron Cohen, vice-pres. of the Canada Atlantic Grain Co., Ltd., Jan. 30 was fined \$200 and costs in provincial police court here, convicted on a charge of aiding and abetting the unlawful export of capital from Canada. Earlier in January the company was fined \$1,000 and costs when convicted of unlawfully exporting capital from the Dominion. Testimony was that on June 25, 1940, steps were taken to wind up the firm and that the company then had to its credit \$86,279 in American funds with Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., Inc., of New York. Majority of shares in both companies were owned by United States residents and in the winding up proceedings the assets of the Canadian company were distributed among the shareholders of both companies. The court held the \$86,279 was exported from Canada by the action of the Canadian company, not only without permission of the foreign exchange control board but without its knowledge. It also held that the export of this capital was a breach of an order-in-council passed under the authority of the War Measures Act.

COLORADO

Julesburg, Colo.—B. H. Achenbach has purchased the interests of Letha Wilson in the local elevator.

Denver, Colo.—House Bill No. 972 introduced Jan. 25: Agriculture—An act to amend paragraphs (h) and (k), Section 1, Chapter 90, Session Law of Colorado, 1937, entitled "An Act Relating to Agriculture and Agricultural Products," providing for investigations of the business and affairs of wholesale purchasers thereof, whether under contract or otherwise; and for licensing and regulation of purchasers of such products; unfair trade practices in connection with such products.

ILLINOIS

Ipava, Ill.—The Ipava Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a one-ton electric hoist.

LeRoy, Ill.—J. E. Denny & Son recently installed new molasses mixing equipment.

Ficklin, Ill.—Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. sustained a small loss because of high winds in December.

Kansas, Ill.—Hobart Mullins of Farmer City has been placed in charge of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator.

Ludlow, Ill.—The Ludlow Farmers Elevator is being re-organized on a co-operative basis, changing from a corporate basis.

Rushville, Ill.—Thieves stole 10 bus. of alsike and 9 bus. of clover seed, valued at \$175, from the Bader & Co. elevator on the night of Jan. 27.

Redmon, Ill.—A. O. Babb has been named manager of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, filling the vacancy caused by the death of S. D. Metcalf.

Manito, Ill.—Friends of Teis Velde, manager of the Norris Grain Co. elevator, are extending to him their deepest sympathy in the recent death of his wife.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Rahmeyer Feed Store has moved to new quarters in the Colwell building. On opening day lunch was served thruout the day and evening to all visitors.

Greenfield, Ill.—George W. Cole was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator, a position he has held since organization of the company 23 years ago.

Warrington (Kansas p. o), Ill.—Basil Kenney of Brocton has been transferred to the Federal North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator as assistant manager of the Kansas-Warrington station.

LaGrange, Ill.—Percy O. Ward, 70, for 50 years a grain adviser in the Chicago markets, died of a heart attack on the elevated platform at LaSalle and VanBuren Sts., Chicago, Jan. 20.

Edinburg, Ill.—George A. Wacker, 74, a retired elevator operator and former mayor of Edinburg, died of a heart attack at Fort Myers, Fla., recently, where he was spending the winter.—P. J. P.

Putnam, Ill.—Guy T. French, who has been manager of the Putnam Grain Co. for the last three years, recently resigned his position and will leave for California to further his education following the appointment of his successor here.

Harvel, Ill.—The Spencer-Kellogg Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Jan. 29 with a loss estimated at \$25,000 by the company. Contents included 17,000 bus. of corn and 5,000 bus. of soybeans. Earl Deardorff is manager.

Modesto, Ill.—Plans to rebuild the Palmyra-Modesto Grain Co. elevator which was destroyed by fire Jan. 6, are being considered. Actual construction will not begin, however, until a definite decision has been reached on the operation of the railroad, the latter expected within the next two months, officials stated. The manager, E. L. Henry, is continuing with the wholesale and retail business.

Assumption, Ill.—We have just completed a small warehouse which we will use for storage of soybean oil meal and feed. We are installing a Clipper Super 18 soybean cleaner, to be in operation this month.—Assumption Elvtr Co., Clyde E. Robb.

Cartersville, Ill.—Monroe D. Colp, 66, president of the Community Flour Mills and of the Colp Lumber Co. of Carbondale, Ill., died of a heart ailment recently, at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. He had been engaged in business in Southern Illinois for 50 years.—P. J. P.

Millstadt, Ill.—Management of the Millstadt Milling Co. have worked out a plan to separate the various aspects of the company's business, effective Feb. 3. An office has been opened in the feed mill on Laurel St., and all feed business is being handled there with George Buecher in charge. The department is operating as the Millstadt Feed Co.

Morris, Ill.—O. B. Robbins, manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator at Dwight a few years ago, was elected a director of the Co-operative Allied Grain Dealers' Corp. of Morris at a special meeting held recently. Frank McCormick of Marseilles was the other director elected, the election increasing the number of directors from 9 to 11.

Milledgeville, Ill.—W. A. Litwiller became the full owner of the W. A. Puterbaugh grain, lumber and coal business, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Puterbaugh, who passed away in January, 1939, started the business here in 1886, with a grain elevator. Mr. Litwiller, his son-in-law, joined him in 1932, at which time the lumber and coal business of I. N. Evans was purchased.

Highland, Ill.—The Eclipse Feed Mill has resumed operations in its remodeled and enlarged plant. All the latest type machinery has been installed to replace the equipment that was lost by fire last year. The complete line of 28 feeds is now being manufactured on a larger scale than ever before. Since the fire the products have been mixed by contract by East St. Louis mills. B. R. Bauman is manager of the plant.

Pekin, Ill.—A "Mr. Walker" has been calling on grain dealers in this vicinity, attempting to collect for subscriptions to the Grain & Feed Journals, but in some cases without success. No one by the name of "Walker" has ever been in the employ of the Grain Dealers Journal or the Grain & Feed Journals, and has no authority to represent us in any capacity. When paying strangers for anything issue check to firm you wish to receive money, then the irresponsible solicitor must commit forgery to get the cash.—Charles S. Clark, Manager.

Champaign, Ill.—A milling unit for the production of soybean flour and grits used in the prepared dog food has been installed at Swift & Co.'s local plant. Three new French screw presses also have been installed in the mill to raise the total to nine of the machines with aggregate crushing capacity for 6,000 bus. daily, reports Manager Nelson P. Noble. Three more Allis-Chalmers Driers were installed at the same time, along with two oil legs to replace oil pumps. The company recently completed construction of additional storage tanks which increased the total storage capacity of the elevator to 1,000,000 bus. James Stewart & Co. had the contract.

Steward, Ill.—Claude V. Herrmann, former manager of the Steward Co-operative Grain Co., since reorganized, and the following other former officials, Alvin Detig, pres.; Otto Wickness, Howard Ackland, August Stunkel and Howard Ritchie, directors, pleaded not guilty to grand larceny charges when arraigned Jan. 13 before Circuit Court Judge Harry E. Wheat of Freeport. The men were indicted on three counts after Martin Hall, George Bernardin and Fred Conrad, farmers, complained to authorities that corn which they had delivered to the grain company's elevator here was sold without permission from the owners, who further complained that they received no money for the grain.

Roseville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. declared a 15% dividend on capital stock at its recent annual meeting. The company is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. During the last year among improvements made was the laying of one block of water mains at the company's expense for further fire protection. Oscar Merkle is manager of the elevator.

Quincy, Ill.—Approximately 500 persons were guests the afternoon of Jan. 24 of Pape & Loos Milling Co., and the Hubbard Milling Co., Man-kato, Minn., for a program of motion pictures showing the proper use and effects of the feeding of poultry and stock feeds. An interesting program of entertainment was provided and refreshments were served. Ben Rickey of the Hubbard Milling Co. acted as master of ceremonies.

Bellmont, Ill.—We have built recently a 30x50 ft., two-story tile seed house. The first floor is concrete, second hardwood. We are installing two 250-bu. reserve bins, floor level Fairbanks Scale, belt elevator to elevate bags from one floor to another, a new 29D recleaner, seed elevator with 7x4 inch cups, with an inside and outside dump pit so we can dump loose grain and seed and elevate it directly into a bin or over the recleaner from the truck. We buy lespedeza, red clover, mammoth clover, alsike, red top, mong beans, and brown, yellow and black beans. We also do custom work for our trade. We buy grain at our two elevators, Belmont and Browns, and sell Wayne feeds, coal and farm implements.—L. E. Meyer & Sons.

CHICAGO NOTES

Paul Felix Warburg has been admitted to partnership in J. S. Bache & Co.

Leander R. McKee, Muscatine, Ia., has been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.—A. G. T.

Timothy J. Kiley has resigned as chief of the grain inspection division of the state department of agriculture.

William J. Springer, a wheat pit broker for many years, died of a heart ailment at his home Feb. 10. Mr. Springer was a member of the Board of Trade since 1907.

Fred H. Clutton was re-appointed sec'y of the Board of Trade Jan. 28. William B. Bosworth was re-appointed assistant sec'y and Emil A. Stake was renamed treasurer.

Herman Nagel has formed the firm of Herman Nagel, Inc., with offices on Jackson Blvd., and will manufacture and distribute a mineral concentrate, his products known as "Formula B."

Since the recent death of Alonzo C. Curry the business of A. C. Curry, Grain and Seeds, is being conducted as before by his son, J. C. Curry, who has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1916.

Sales of membership certificates in the Chicago Board of Trade were at \$550, an advance of \$10 over preceding transfer basis. Posted offers of memberships were at \$500, and the highest bid was \$450.

Axel C. Ahlman has been appointed by Gov. Green acting chief of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department, and will serve for 60 days. Mr. Ahlman served as acting chief grain inspector for 13 months in 1935 and 1936 when Gov. Horner was unable to get a confirmation of his nominee.

P. B. Carey, first vice-pres. of the Board of Trade, will head the executive com'te of the exchange this year. H. S. Austrian will be chairman of the finance com'te. Chairmen of the other com'tes of the Board of Trade are: business conduct, T. C. Rodman; claims, O. S. Dowse; clearing house, T. J. Friel; cotton, A. J. Riffle; cottonseed oil, Robert Burrows; floor, L. D. Godfrey; grain, Roland McHenry; law, H. S. Austrian; market reports, R. I. Mansfield; membership, H. C. Schaack; provisions, Robert Burrows; personnel, R. H. Gardner; public relations, R. I. Mansfield; real estate and transportation, G. W. Hales; rules, E. A. Green.

The Board of Trade has adopted a new rule which provides that assessments against a member inducted into military service may be remitted.

Murry Nelson, 72, an attorney identified with the grain trade for many years, died Feb. 4. He was a member of the law firm of Adams, Nelson & Williamson. His father, the late Murry Nelson, also was prominent in Chicago grain circles, being in the grain commission business in the early '90s.

Gerstenberg & Co. have leased the Grand Trunk and the Hayford Elevators, giving them, with the Standard Elevator, a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bus. in the three houses. Altho ex-orbitant switching charges in the Chicago district discourage a transfer business, storage can be made profitable under present conditions.

Michael J. Hanley passed away Jan. 24 aged 87 years. At one time he was employed in the state grain inspection department, and for many years prior to his retirement was a sidewalk contractor. One son survives him, Robert J. Hanley, a member of the Board of Trade, and sec'y and assistant treas. of the Norris Grain Co.

The Board of Trade Clearing Corp. has eased margin requirements of its members on wheat, corn, rye and lard by 15 to 25 per cent. New requirements are 4c per bushel on wheat and rye, 3c on corn and \$250 per contract on lard. Heretofore the requirements were 5c on wheat and rye, 4c on corn and \$300 on lard. Commission concerns were expected to correspondingly reduce margins required from their customers. These changes do not affect the minimum margin requirements for non-member trades, fixed by the directors of the exchange, which remain at 10c on wheat and rye, 8c on corn, and 5c on oats.

INDIANA

Columbia City, Ind.—Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. has filed preliminary notice of dissolution.

Hagerstown, Ind.—Hagerstown Grain Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Sellersburg, Ind.—J. Glenger & Co., produce and grain firm, have moved to East Chestnut St.

Avery (Frankfort R. F. D. 3), Ind.—The Avery Elevator, owned by C. R. Paul, burned to the ground Jan. 17.

Marion, Ind.—The Wayne Feed Co. held a banquet and meeting for this district at the Spencer Hotel Jan. 30.

Hartford City, Ind.—Hartford City Milling Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Newt Busenbark, of Busenbark Grain Co., who has been in ill health recently, is recuperating in Texas.

Thornhope (Oak p.o.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has reorganized to comply with the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Chesterton, Ind.—John Hjelm, 75, who for many years was engaged in the grain and feed business here, died recently of a heart attack.—W. B. C.

Lizton, Ind.—Painting of the elevator and other properties is contemplated by the Lizton Grain & Lumber Co., which is operated by Russell Shahan.

Cayuga, Ind.—Contrary to earlier reports, the Cayuga Milling Co. has not changed hands. Charles Hosford continues to operate this busy grain and milling plant.

Dunreith, Ind.—William Kiser, head of Dunreith Grain Co., is reported to be in the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. He has been in ill health for some time.

New Palestine, Ind.—The New Palestine Elvtr. Co. is reported contemplating extension of its retail sales room. Hardware will be added to the list of sidelines handled.

New Market, Ind.—Enterprising Layne & Thompson Grain Co. has under construction the beginnings of a small soybean oil extraction plant to utilize the solvent system.

Lafayette, Ind.—Paul G. Riley, 46, district manager of Allied Mills, Inc., died here recently, after a brief illness. He had been connected with the feed manufacturing industry since 1926, joining McMillin interests at Fort Wayne, which later merged with the American Milling Co., under the name, Allied Mills, Inc.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Waveland, Ind.—Leland Gooding, former agent of Busenbark Grain Co., leased the elevator from this company Nov. 1 and now operates under the name Waveland Elevator.

Greencastle, Ind.—Remodeling of the former South End Elevator, recently purchased by Harley Miller of Bainbridge, is being rushed to completion, preparatory to placing the plant in operation. L. J. McMillin is doing the work.

Lafayette, Ind.—Following the death of John D. Martin, owner and operator of the Martin Feed Store, oldest operating local feed company, his heirs did not see fit to continue operation and we purchased the stock.—Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.

Germantown (Pershing p.o.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co., managed by E. G. Lamott, recently installed a one-ton vertical Kelley-Duplex Feed Mixer to handle its increased volume of feed business. Its old mixer, a smaller size, has been turned to use in mixing feed concentrates.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana held its annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce building the evening of Jan. 21. A dinner preceded the business session, about fifty men being present. Avon Burk of Decatur presided over the session. Ralph H. Brown, Chicago, made the principal address of the evening, his subject, "Grain Markets and National Defense." Officials of the Ass'n for the coming year are Roy L. Mossburg, Warren, president; Orville Badertscher, Bluffton, vice-pres.; L. R. Rumsyre, Columbia City, sec'y-treas.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Arguments on the interpretation of the Indiana gross income tax law have been heard in superior court here in an appeal filed by the Allied Mills, Inc. The case is expected to go to the United States Supreme Court before the litigation is completed. Allied Mills, Inc., feed manufacturer, is seeking to recover several thousand dollars in gross income tax which it maintains was wrongfully collected by the state for 1936 and 1937. The company, with plants here and at Peoria and East St. Louis, Ill., ships many of its products from the Illinois plants for the purpose of obtaining more advantageous freight rates in various sections of Indiana. The company contends that this constitutes interstate commerce and therefore such sales are not subject to the Indiana tax. The gross income tax division insists that receipts from such shipments should be taxed the same as those from the local plant and that the fact that the firm has a plant here makes it entirely an Indiana company.

Richmond, Ind.—Finishing work on the new combination grain elevator, feed mill, and departmentalized warehouse of the Wayne County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., which is managed by E. W. Parrish, has been virtually completed except for erection of the ass'n's bulk oil plant. The new building is located on Route 35, about two blocks north of the Richmond city limits, on an 11 acre tract of land served by a 12-car spur track from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The building is frame, iron-clad, 48x280 ft., and includes a 72 ft. high grain elevator with capacity for 14,000 bus., and a one-story and basement warehouse with 224,000 square ft. of floor space, so planned that all parts of the building are of easy access. The warehouse stocks are divided into departments for the feed, implements, hardware, seeds, fertilizer, fencing, and building supplies divisions of the business. Truck storage is provided in the basement of the warehouse. Truckloads received are weighed on a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. Machinery in the elevator and feed plant was furnished by Sidney Grain Machinery Co., which supervised construction.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Indianapolis, Ind.—The state senate has passed a bill that would enable cities to levy a tax upon foreign and out-of-state corporations doing business in these municipalities. The maximum tax allowed would be \$1,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The many friends of Miss Eva True, ass't sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n will be glad to know that she is recovering rapidly from results of her recent accident, and has returned to her home, with the conviction that she will soon be back in the office. The milk delivery wagon which skidded up on the sidewalk and knocked Miss True down was directly to blame for a severe gash over her eye and many bruises, but x-rays disclosed no broken bones.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Don and Percy Bradford have closed their private wire office, so the Hoosier Capitol is now without continuous markets, and buyers and sellers of grain will be dependent upon the newspapers for what is transpiring in the central markets.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members enrolled recently in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are Layne & Thompson Grain Co., New Market; Bainbridge Grain & Feed Co., Bainbridge; Farmers Feed & Coal Co., Bloomington; Werner, Spencer & Telford, Chicago; Columbus Milling Co., Columbus, and the Farm Minerals Co., Fishers.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Co-operative has built a truck load receiving unit at its terminal elevator, equipping it with a 40-ton truck scale with 10x40 ft. deck, with a stand of elevator legs fitted with Nu-Hy Buckets, and with two Western Overhead Truck Lifts so arranged that they can be used together to dump semi-trailer trucks. Reliance Construction Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—S. B. 162. Introduced Tuesday by our own member, Senator Orville T. Stout. Bill defines illegal strikes and prohibits them, strikes called before attempts are made to arbitrate, strikes accompanied by violence and illegal picketing by persons not employed at the plant involved, picketing homes, etc. Provides for a fine and/or six months' imprisonment. This is a good bill to protect business firms which do not now have any recourse or protection of their interests, as some of our own member firms can tell you from personal experience. Write at once to Senator Stout, in care of The Senate, State House Building, Indianapolis, and indicate your approval of this bill, likewise write your own Senator to support it.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bills which are expected to be presented soon, in which we are greatly interested either in opposing or assisting in passage, are: an itinerant-merchant trucker bill, a change in the seed control laws, which we are watching for and will support. We shall continue to oppose a State Wage and Hour bill, the State entering the insurance business, a "little" Wagner Act, any further liberalization in the Indiana Employment Compensation Act, and also we will oppose a bill to be introduced which will organize a state department of agriculture. It would involve material changes in the present state seed and feed control departments, and it would appear this would be made into a political set-up. The bill to repeal the truck weight tax has passed the House and is now in the Senate. When writing to your Senators and Representatives, indicate your ideas on these bills.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Baxter, Ia.—Paul Waddle was retained as manager of the Baxter Grain & Coal Co. at its annual meeting.—L. A. G.

Tama, Ia.—Robt. Beale, manager of N. S. Beale & Son, was elected president of the local Commercial Club.—Art Torkelson.

Early, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., William Jackson, manager, recently installed a new truck lift and remodeled its driveway.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan Mills recently installed a new feed mixer.

Hamburg, Ia.—Orville Athen has purchased the Good Grain & Implement Co.—L. A. G.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Chris Nelling was re-hired as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. A com'ite was named to consider building an office.—L. A. G.

Waverly, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange recently voted 8% dividend on its stock and 5% patronage dividend on the 1940 business handled.—A. G. T.

Lynnville, Ia.—L. I. Gause was elected sec'y-treas. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently and Charles Russell was re-hired as manager.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Decorah, Ia.—The Winneshiek Co-op. Ass'n recently held its annual meeting and reported a gross business of \$569,686.00 for the year 1940. Net profit was \$7,382.82.—Art Torkelson.

Centerville, Ia.—Fire from combustion in the dryer of the Standard Soybean plant on Feb. 5, which was quickly brot under control, did an estimated \$200 damage.—"Art" Torkelson.

Crippen (Emmetsburg p. o.), Ia.—Raymond Dixon, formerly an assistant manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator at Anthon, is new manager of the company's Crippen country elevator.

Lakota, Ia.—Two tons of feed, in sacks, were stolen from the J. P. Schissel & Son elevator warehouse the night of Jan. 27. The lock on the side door was broken to gain entrance to the warehouse.

Goldfield, Ia.—John Rod sold his feed and grinding business to Sylvius Jones, who will take possession Mar. 11. Kenneth Nelson, who has been managing the local business, will continue to work there temporarily.

Winfield, Ia.—Clone Swarts was re-hired as manager of the Winfield Elvtr. & Supply Co. and all directors and officers were re-elected. During the year the balance due on the elevator built in 1937 was paid.—L. A. G.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reports 1940 as a banner year, more business being transacted in 1940 than in the past eight years. A gross profit of \$14,000 was realized. W. C. Hendrick is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—J. J. Hajny, who has been associated with Acme Feed Co. for the past 35 years, sold his business to Donald R. Laird, effective last Jan. 1. The retail store and mill in the future will be known as Laird's Feed Co.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—E. J. Heck formed the Edward J. Heck Co. and will operate as a broker in several feed items including a line of vitamin ingredients. Mr. Heck formerly was with the sales department of the Ouren Seed Co. at Council Bluffs.

Jesup, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. recently held its annual meeting and announced a net profit of \$6,948 for the past year. Its officers were re-elected. C. E. Hood is sec'y and manager of the business.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Forest Judy, manager of the Adams Feed Co., has bot the hatchery buildings, acreage and residence of J. N. Knight at Lakeside. He plans to conduct experimental work with chickens and moved to the residence Feb. 1, but will retain the local business.

"RANDOLPH" OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

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Graettinger, Ia.—Dan McCarty, 65, retired farmer and manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., died Jan. 17 of a heart attack.—L. A. G.

Inwood, Ia.—H. F. Forest will open a feed mixing plant in the M. H. Bahnson building on Main St. He is an experienced grain man. The product of the Forest mixing plant will be put out under its own trade name of "None Better." Grain bins are being built and the necessary machinery installed.

Hardy, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator, Charles Helland manager, declared a ten per cent dividend at its recent annual meeting. The company enjoyed one of the best years of its history, it was reported. Over 200 persons attended the meeting when pancakes, sandwiches and coffee were served during the day.

Wellsburg, Ia.—George Potgeter has taken over the active management of his local elevator and will make this the headquarters of his elevator chain. C. C. Meyer, who has been in charge of the elevator for the last five years, has moved to Waterloo where he has taken a position with the Herrick Refrigerator Co.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Its feed department will continue to operate altho the Iowa Poultry Producers Marketing Ass'n is in receivership. The receiver is Lloyd E. Sherman of the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives, to which the Marketing Ass'n owes \$349,858.73. The feed department has been profitable and is known as the Wapello County Produce & Supply Co.

Dennison, Ia.—H. L. Fitch, manager of the Dowd Milling Co., sustained a broken leg on Dec. 24 when a wagon loaded with corn rolled off the incline at the mill, pinning his leg against a post. A farmer had brot the corn to the mill. The horses refusing to stand still while it was being dumped, were unhitched and employees of the plant were moving the wagon by hand when the accident occurred.

Muscatine, Ia.—Employees of the Mississippi Feed & Grain Co. here voted 15 for and 3 against the formation of a Muscatine branch of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers union, affiliated with the A. F. of L. Negotiations for a contract will be started on Feb. 15, it was announced. The organization of the branch was the culmination of activities during the last two weeks since a three hour strike at the plant.

Le Mars, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. filed suit in the Plymouth county district court recently against H. R. Schultz, ex-manager of the elevator, asking for an accounting and audit of the books during his tenure. Schultz was manager of the elevator company from Jan. 1, 1933, to Feb. 13, 1940, and it is alleged he failed and neglected to keep accurate accounts. Plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for any sums owing and asks the court to order the defendant to make full disclosure of the business under his management.

Marcus, Ia.—Explosion of an air compressor in the basement of the Farmers Elevator office building, used for operating the dump, recently blew pieces of the pipe thru the floor, battered and moved the furnace, and blew out windows and door panels, causing damage estimated at several hundred dollars. No one was injured as no employees were in the building at the time.

Plainfield, Ia.—We have purchased the elevator, feed house, coal sheds, filling station, farm machinery, warehouse and manager's residence from the Plainfield Co-op. Ass'n. We are moving the elevator and feed warehouse to our present location in the south end of town and are building a new milling and mixing plant in connection. We are also building additional feed warehouse room.—J. Roach Sons, Inc.—The company lost its elevator by fire a few weeks ago. It is to this site the elevator is being moved, to replace the burned plant.

Centerville, Ia.—Lee Wray, employed by the Standard Soy Bean Mills, was seriously injured when caught in a drive belt at the mill the morning of Jan. 20. Wray noticed the main drive belt on the driers was slipping, and went aloft to put dressing on it. His clothing caught and he was pulled toward the pulley. His left arm was caught between the belt and the pulley and badly lacerated, one of the main arteries being severed. Fellow employees stopped the machinery and he was rushed at once to the hospital. It is feared he may lose the use of his arm.

Bondurant, Ia.—As a forerunner of its annual meeting the Farmers Elevtr. Co. served dinner to over 400 persons Jan. 11. Entertainment was provided after which the company held its annual business meeting. Mgr. Dillavou reported 658,000 bus. of grain were handled during the year, and that a net profit of \$10,678.66 was made for the year. The steady growth of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. is emphasized in the fact that during the year the company has purchased the local Clark Brown Grain Co. elevator and now has three large buildings with a total storage capacity of 80,000 bus.

DES MOINES LETTER

Senate Bill No. 12 was introduced Jan. 14: Grain Tax Exemption—Allowing all grain in unbonded agricultural warehouses to be given an additional year's tax exemption.

The Des Moines Elevtr. Co. has moved its general office to quarters in the Fleming building. The company operates a half-million terminal here and ten country warehouses in Iowa.

Vernon K. Reece, head of the poultry and turkey feed department of Sargent & Co., has resigned to accept a position as sales manager of the Vy-Lactos laboratories, mfrs. of vitamin concentrates, dried molasses and yeast concentrates. Chris F. Miller of Atlantic, Ia., has been named field supervisor for Sargent & Co.



GOODRICH BROS. CO. ELEVATOR
WINCHESTER, IND.

GOODRICH BROS. CO.

ELEVATOR

Winchester, Ind.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Don R. Jorgensen, formerly associated with the Des Moines Elevtr. Co., has joined the personnel of Inland Mills, Inc., as manager of the grain department.

The House passed HF22 by a vote of 92 to 12, and when it reaches the Senate it is expected to be railroaded thru. This bill relates to the assessment of property for taxation, providing for the assessment at 60% of the actual value.

A revision of the Itinerant Merchants Bill will come up soon, in which we are especially interested. The revisions have been written by a com'ite selected by the State Motor Vehicle Dept. and will put some teeth in the bill. The changes include the definition of an itinerant merchant to read "anyone who transports personal property for sale by him into or thru the state." As the bill now reads the itinerant peddler may pass thru the state without being licensed under this law. The indemnity bond is to be raised to \$500; and the words "feed and seed" have been added to the itinerant merchants' loads. Contact your senators and representatives and let them know that this revised bill will be beneficial to your business.—Harold E. Theile, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Under the sales tax bill which has been introduced before the state legislature the retailers would be required to carry on hand a series of printed forms in the nature of receipts, half of which would be torn from a container and given to the customer at the time of the purchase. Harold E. Theile, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, in naming objections to this bill points out that it would require retailers to purchase these receipts in advance, thus having their funds invested in them; he adds that it would make it difficult to adjust returns as well as involve accounting principles. It is also proposed by the law that county treasurers be allowed a certain percentage for selling these receipts to dealers, as well as the rental and purchase of containers. Mr. Thiele states the ass'n is opposed to the bill as undesirable legislation and urges ass'n members to contact their senators and representatives seeking opposition to the measure. The ass'n goes on record as favoring passage of H. F. 85, which provides for clearances of bank checks at par.

KANSAS

Seneca, Kan.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has completed a new addition to its warehouse.

Jetmore, Kan.—W. D. Sinclair is remodeling his elevator, operated as the Sinclair Grain Co.

Harper, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co. reported an electrical damage loss occurring Jan. 10.

Hilton (McPherson p. o.), Kan.—Thieves broke into the Farmers Co-op. Elevator office recently, damaged the safe, but took nothing of value.

Zenith, Kan.—The Zenith Co-op. Grain, Live-stock & Mercantile Co. is building a battery of 4 concrete tanks detached from its concrete elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Charles Colby, president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, has left the grain business to engage in the petroleum business at Kingman, Kan.

Ottawa, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator is constructing a 40,000 bu. storage bin, an addition to its elevator. The bin will be 30 ft. square, of metal clad frame construction.

Niles, Kan.—We are erecting two 25,000-bu. steel grain tanks which will give us a 130,000-bu. capacity for wheat.—Mike A. Barrett, pres. and mgr., Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co-op. Merc. Ass'n.

Latham, Kan.—Brant Ellis, whose grain elevator was destroyed by fire early Jan. 9, will rebuild a feed mill structure west of his present feed store. He will do custom grinding and handle some grain.

Kiowa, Kan.—A 100,000-bu. concrete elevator has just been completed for the O. K. Co-operative Grain & Merc. Co. It is a driveway-thru-the-center type of structure, 144 ft. high, and is located north and adjacent to the company's older elevator on West Main St. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. had the contract. Mrs. Horace Luty is manager of the Co-operative. The firm also has an elevator located on the Missouri Pacific tracks on East Main St.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. reported an electrical damage loss occurring on Jan. 28.

Dillwyn (Macksville p. o.), Kan.—The Dillwyn Grain & Supply Co. is building a battery of 5 concrete tanks detached from its present tanks.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Wolcott-Lincoln Grain offices have moved to new quarters off the trading floor of the Board of Trade. O. L. Newcomer, who has been the telegraph operator in the Wolcott-Lincoln office, will be the regular Board of Trade operator hereafter.

Garnett, Kan.—Earl Farrow, local grain dealer, will construct a grain elevator here this spring, of approximately 20,000 bus. capacity. Ground beside the Missouri Pacific railway has been leased for the site. The plant will be completed in time to handle the spring crops.

Alden, Kan.—Benjamin Werner, former assistant manager, has been elected manager of the Farmers elevator here, to succeed J. A. Werner, resigned. Dale Proffitt recently resigned his place at the elevator, taking a position at Delhart, Mich. He has been succeeded by Kenneth Shepherd of Johnson.

Sterling, Kan.—The Midwest Transport Co.'s new 3,500-bu. elevator is nearing completion. The custom grinding and mixing plant has been placed in operation. The elevator will be used for storage of feed grains for the company's use, and a full line of poultry, dairy and hog feeds is now available, manufactured here.

Dodge City, Kan.—Construction of our 250,000-bu. elevator was started Jan. 27 by Chalmers & Borton to whom contract was awarded. It will be completed June 1. Concrete construction will be used thruout, the elevator being built so additional storage can be added later if desired.—Dodge City Co-operative Exchange.

Cedar Point, Kan.—We sold our mill and elevator to Ray Crofoot, one of the largest cattlemen in our country, who will operate as a grain and feed business, and will grind his own grain for feeding cattle. Mr. Crofoot takes possession Apr. 1. My sons and myself will try to find a grain and feed business to operate.—Arnold Brunner, Brunner Flour & Feed Mill.

Buhler, Kan.—Mrs. J. C. Regier, wife of the president of the Buhler Mill & Elevator Co., was fatally injured Jan. 27 near Tallahassee, Fla. Mrs. Regier, who was 58 years of age, suffered a skull fracture when the car in which she and Mr. Regier were taking a vacation trip after a business visit to Memphis, crashed into a pick-up truck. Mr. Regier escaped with minor injuries.

Salina, Kan.—The contract for construction of the 1,000,000-bu. addition for the Shellabarger Milling Co.'s terminal elevator has been awarded to Chalmers & Borton. Horner & Wyatt prepared the plans and will supervise construction. The 24 new bins, doubling the present capacity, are expected to be finished in time to take care of 1941 wheat. The bins will be 22 ft. in diameter and 105 ft. high.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co. will continue business under the ownership and supervision of the Flook family. Actual operations will be directed by A. W. Bennett of Oklahoma City, an experienced grain man of Kansas and Oklahoma, with W. S. Lovett continuing as assistant. The services and policies of the late Alva L. Flook will be carried out by those who have assumed charge of the elevator and business.

Scottsville, Kan.—The Decker Grain Co. will replace its 10,000-bu. elevator with a completely modern \$27,000 grain elevator, with capacity of 80,000 bus. The new building will be constructed almost entirely of concrete with center drive. It will be 155 ft. high from the bottom of the boot to the top of the headhouse and will stand 134 ft. high from the ground level. It will be 34 ft. wide and 43 ft. long. A 30-ton concrete deck scale will be installed. Chalmers & Borton were awarded the contract.

Girard, Kan.—O. C. Servis, who has been manager of the Crawford County Farmers Union Elevators for the last two years, recently resigned from the position and has been succeeded by Walter Coester, formerly of Hepler. Mr. Coester sold his Hepler elevator last summer and retired from the business at that time. There are seven elevators in the Crawford County line, headquarters of which are here, and the others located at Farlington, Brazilton, Walnut, Monmouth, Beulah and McCune. A mill is operated in connection with the last named elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. announced construction will start at once on a 700,000-bu. addition to its grain elevators. The structure will increase Wichita's grain storage facilities to 14,295,000 bus.

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., has let contracts for construction of a mill and installation of machinery, work to start immediately. The project calls for the remodeling of the old mill of the Lord Grain Co., also, which will be used for the processing of soybeans. The new machinery to be installed can be used for the processing of flax as well as soybeans. Enough locally grown soybeans are in storage to operate the plant for two months, according to Ted Lord, president of the soybean mills and former manager of the Lord Grain Co., which property has gone into the new corporation.

Wichita, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. is constructing a 750,000-bu. concrete elevator north of Twenty-fifth and alongside the Missouri Pacific tracks, to be completed by June 1. Ground has been purchased across the tracks west from the Missouri Pacific round house that will give the firm approximately 1,500 ft. of trackage. Contract for construction was let to Chalmers & Borton. The Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. is owned by more than 100 local co-operative elevators throughout south-central and south-west Kansas. H. C. Morton, Hutchinson, is general manager; A. E. Randle is local manager. The company already has a 1,500,000-bu. capacity elevator at Hutchinson, company headquarters, and a branch at Dodge City, of which Harry Hensley is manager. Board of Trade memberships are held here, at Hutchinson, Dodge City and Kansas City.

TOPEKA LETTER

The extension department of the Kansas State College will hold some county meetings, to be conducted in the form of schools under the direction of Warren Mather, assistant extension specialist. He will be assisted by W. B. Combs, senior marketing specialist, who will conduct classes in grain grading. All grain dealers are invited to these meetings (day), scheduled as follows: Clay Center, Feb. 10; Great Bend, Feb. 11; Newton, Feb. 12; Lyons, Feb. 13; McPherson, Feb. 14; Larned, Feb. 17.

An occupational tax on grain, in lieu of any general property levy, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill a bushel on all grain received by dealers during calendar year was proposed in the Kansas house Jan. 27. In addition to the occupational tax on dealers, the bill would impose the same rate of assessment for privilege of harvesting or producing grain. Each producer would pay only one tax upon the bushel basis for grain

harvested by him, in lieu of all general property taxes on grain. The bill would require all grain dealers to register with their county clerks, who would be authorized to compute the taxes and include them on personal property statements.

House Bill 39, introduced by Rep. Mayo of Finney County, and Senate Bill 33, introduced by Senator Hotchkiss of Osage County, are twin measures, and if enacted, would permit the filing of liens against crops for the payment of fuel and lubricants used in the harvesting of such crops. This bill proposes to amend Section 58-203 and 204 of the General Statutes and would permit the filing of such liens 15 days after harvest. In other words, it would operate the same as the thrasher's lien which has caused grain buyers many a headache in that they may be filed after the grain has been harvested, sold and shipped; yet, the dealer is made the collecting agency for such liens. Every grain buyer should write his legislative representatives asking that they oppose these two bills.

KENTUCKY

Cynthiana, Ky.—Lemons Bros. recently leased a part of the Crown Jewel Mill property.

Louisville, Ky.—Edward J. O'Brien, Jr., was elected president of the Louisville Board of Trade at the recent annual election. Edward H. Hilliard was chosen first vice-pres.; Charles R. Bottorff, second vice-pres.; William A. Stoll, third vice-pres.; Robert P. Bonnie, fourth vice-pres.; A. H. Bowman, fifth vice-pres.; William E. Morrow, sec'y and Earl R. Muir, treasurer.

Henderson, Ky.—A carload of machinery has arrived for installation in the mill of the Ohio Valley Soy Bean Co-operative Mill. G. W. Allen, manager of the co-operative, said that the mill probably will be in operation about Feb. 10. Meanwhile, beans are being received from member growers. Construction work on the mill, which is located on the site of the old A. Waller granary, has been completed.—W. B. C.

Owensboro, Ky.—William Russell Keller, an employee of the Owensboro Grain Co. until he was discharged shortly before Christmas, signed a confession admitting guilt in the theft of \$140 from the company's safe. The theft occurred the night of Jan. 16. The combination on the large door to the safe had been left unturned but another door leading to a compartment in which the money was kept was locked and was pried open by the intruders. Another man, Kirby Wilson, held on the same charge, pleaded not guilty when both were arraigned in police court on charges of storehouse breaking.

The Mangelsdorf Germinator

is the only germinator on the market designed to make germination tests by both the light and the dark methods. The unit is equipped with five shelves, 10" x 15" size, and will handle a total of approximately 120 individual samples. The dimensions of the germinator are 17" high, 19" long and 12½" wide.

The temperature of the germinator is automatically controlled by a bimetal thermostat, which can be set to cover the various degrees of temperature. A 40-watt bulb is used as a heater. A circular thermometer is built in the door to give temperature reading from the outside.

PRICES
Model A with light and dark compartment \$32.50

Model B with dark compartment only 27.50
(F.O.B. Atchison, Kansas)

**SEED TRADE
REPORTING BUREAU, INC.**

Established 1912

620 BROOKS BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.



Lexington, Ky.—George Chambers Logan, 88, at one time a member of the Logan Bros. & Haggin grain and hemp firm here, died at Georgetown of a heart attack Jan. 9.

MARYLAND

Berlin, Md.—Agar Feed Service, subsidiary of Agar Poultry Farms Corp., is operating, serving local broiler raisers with Arcady Feeds.—G. P. T.

Baltimore, Md.—Edward Netre, local grain dealer, newly elected chairman of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has been elected president of the Boys' Home Society.

Baltimore, Md.—William H. Kellum, 81, until his retirement some years ago operator of the grain and feed business of L. Kellum & Co., established many years ago by his father, died at his home here Jan. 12. He was a member of the board of directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—Thomas G. Hope was elected president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 29. During the past year he had served as chairman of the executive com'tee. C. Emmerich Mears was elected vice-pres.; James B. Hessong was re-elected sec'y and treas., and Howard G. Disney, assistant sec'y. Mr. Hope is well known in the grain trade in which he has been associated since 1915. Members elected to the executive com'tee were Edward Netre, chairman; Frank J. Otterbein, vice-chairman; J. George Oehrl, John W. Emory and William B. F. Hax.

MICHIGAN

Edmore, Mich.—The Edmore Grain & Lumber Co. sustained a small loss from high winds recently.

Reese, Mich.—Reese Farmers Co-operative Ass'n reported a small loss incurred from recent high winds.

Midland, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. reported its plant was damaged considerably by high winds recently.

Dundee, Mich.—Karner Bros. had a small fire in their drier building recently, apparently caused by a hot bearing on a motor.

Holland, Mich.—J. Frank White, 67, one of the founders of the Beach Milling Co., died Jan. 12 in Big Rapids after a long illness.

Carleton, Mich.—Theodore Kahlbaum, owner of Kahlbaum Bros. elevator which was destroyed by fire early in November, contemplates rebuilding the elevator.

North Branch, Mich.—Fire, originating from an oil burner, broke out in a storage building of the Wallace & Morley Co. elevator early Jan. 15, damaging the structure and beans stored there.

Hartford, Mich.—The Hartford Gleaners Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to Hartford Co-operative Elvtr. Co. There was a revision of articles of ass'n and new by-laws were adopted.

Ogden, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-operative Co.'s building operations here are nearing completion. Additions are being made to the feed grinding capacity, and when ready for operation, George Sayers, manager, stated an open house celebration would be held at which time each farmer attending may have 500 lbs. of grain ground free of charge.

Zeeland, Mich.—The John A. Vanden Bosch Feed Co. now occupies its new office quarters on East Washington Ave., at the site of its new mill and elevator. The company moved its feed grinding equipment to the new site recently. The office building, completed in December, is 26x24 ft. in size, with three rooms and all modern facilities. The mill is a whole-sale concern, operating thruout the entire state. It manufactures both dairy and poultry feeds. William Vanden Bosch is manager. John A. Vanden Bosch is owner and operator.

Monroe, Mich.—The mill building of the Amendt Milling Co. plant and its contents were destroyed by fire early Jan. 25 with a loss estimated unofficially at \$150,000. The company's concrete elevator, office, engine room, warehouse and an old wooden elevator used for storage were saved. The blaze started in the grinding room. Three minor explosions were reported to have been heard. H. A. Connor, president of the company, died suddenly Jan. 15 of a heart ailment. The successive losses of their president and mill have stunned company officials. It was announced, however, the mill, which was insured, will be rebuilt.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-operative Co. at its annual meeting Jan. 22 heard Prof. R. V. Gunn, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State College, describe the past year as very favorable from the standpoint of agriculture and predict an even brighter outlook for the coming year. Over 200 stockholders of the company were present for the occasion. J. C. Kitter, general manager of the company, reported a very good year. The total amount of wheat handled thru the local office amounted to \$105,513; oats, \$50,412; corn, \$112,758; soybeans, \$36,395; seed and feed, \$81,884 and coal, \$63,299. The patronage and interest paid back to stockholders amounted to \$10,000 in three percent patronage dividend and five percent stock dividend. During the past year the business has grown to such proportions that expansion programs were necessary, especially here and at the Ogden elevators. Here, a modern molasses mixer was installed recently; the company purchased the Ford property adjoining the local offices, which afford additional storage space and gives added railroad frontage. George Sayers is manager of the Ogden elevator and Robert Delker is in charge at the Riga office.

MINNESOTA

Osseo, Minn.—An explosion recently damaged the Osseo Feed Mill, Arnold Emholtz, owner.

Blackduck, Minn.—Floyd Sipes, proprietor of the new Blackduck Feed Store, has purchased a feed mixer.

De Graff, Minn.—The Farmers Market Co. has purchased the Cargill, Inc., elevator here. J. B. McQuaid, manager.

Mahnomen, Minn.—George Wilson is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator here, succeeding Stanley Jackson, resigned.

Madelia, Minn.—Harold Schnickel is the new local agent for the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator Co., succeeding Norman Bestman.

Waterville, Minn.—Fred Zollner, 74, who has operated a feed mill here for approximately 40 years, died in a Rochester hospital of a heart attack.

Underwood, Minn.—Nels Wilson has sold his flour and feed mill here to his brother, Oscar F. Wilson. The new proprietor will make considerable improvements.

Springfield, Minn.—Lee Hier has purchased the interest of his father, T. E. Hier, in the feed mill and is now sole owner. The firm will be known as "Hier's Feed Mill."

St. Paul, Minn.—S. F. 180, purported to change the policy of taxing grain received and handled by country warehouses, has been withdrawn by the authors. This definitely kills the bill.

Erskine, Minn.—Oscar E. Carlson, 54, agent at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator here for 23 years, was found dead Jan. 29 at the elevator. Death was attributed to a heart attack.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Ross A. Dinsmore, 70, at one time an officer and director of McCaul-Dinsmore Co., died at his home here Jan. 11. When McCaul-Dinsmore dissolved, Mr. Dinsmore retired from active business.

Minneapolis, Minn.—General Mills, Inc., recently acquired the plant and building of the Northern Pump Co., in Northeast Minneapolis, which will be used to house the mechanical equipment division of General Mills.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Andrew Hall, 45, was killed recently while working on a cat-walk at the Van Dusen Harrington elevator. It is believed his clothing became caught in a mechanical tripper. He was found by Arthur Paulson, another employee.

Beardsley, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. to build a 25,000-bu. iron clad elevator and a 14x28 ft. office building here. The elevator will be equipped with a 20-ton scale, a Strong-Scott Dump and Howell Head Drives.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was host to a group of South Dakota grainmen of Crop Improvement Ass'n groups from Hutchinson and McCook Counties recently, at a grainmen's banquet. Following the banquet a general discussion was held on "What the Grain Buyer Looks For." It was brot out that standard grain varieties of a high quality are most profitable for the grain farmer.

Kensington, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co. recently completed a feed mill which has been equipped with a modern type mixer, an attrition mill and a corn cracker and grader. Several bins and receiving legs have been installed and a driveway built. A warehouse was constructed for storing sacked products. The scale and dump are located in the driveway of the mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

DULUTH LETTER

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts at Duluth-Superior for the month of January fell about three quarter of a million bushels under January, 1940. Shipments exceeded those of a year ago, namely 1,239,447 bus. and 687,473 bus. in January, 1940. Total stocks at the close of January were 35,777,304 bus., against 26,930,908 bus. last year.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—R. G. Sims was elected president at the annual election of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n. W. J. McCabe was named vice-pres., and F. G. Carlson, sec'y. Re-elected directors were R. G. Sims, Wm. J. McCabe, W. W. Blecher, E. H. Woodruff, with F. B. Mitchell replacing F. B. Getchell, resigned and moved to Minneapolis.—F. G. C.

Members of the Duluth Board of Trade will vote Feb. 14 on an amendment to the general rules and by-laws approved by the board of directors—to amend section 17, rule 14, by adding "During the last seven business days of any month in which grain is deliverable on contracts for future delivery, and during which period, as provided in rule II, there shall be no trades made for delivery in such month, contracts remaining open may, by mutual agreement, be settled by the exchange of the actual cash grain for the futures. When satisfactory evidence of such settlements has been presented to the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n they shall not be considered as the execution of new trades but shall be accepted as the adjustment of such open contracts."—F. G. C.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers

No. 1

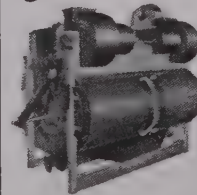
Is cold weather necessarily unfavorable to effective fumigation?

No, this is a prevalent but erroneous belief based on misinterpretation of the facts. The controlling factor is grain temperature. If active infestation is present, then effective treating is possible; if not, no present problem exists. In practice, over half of the annual treating falls in the four coldest months.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

USE CLELAND Cleaners



For Most Efficient Cleaning, Largest Capacity, Handles All Grain or Seed, Lowest Price Quality Construction—Built in 6 Sizes.

Write

CLELAND MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Established 1824

The annual report of the Duluth Board of Trade for 1940 is in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution shortly.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Ely Salyards was elected president of the Duluth Board of Trade at the recent annual election. George G. Barnum was named vice-pres.; directors chosen were R. S. Owens, H. B. Stoker and H. W. Wilson.

Named on the Board of Trade Board of Arbitration were J. R. McCarthy, A. G. Ryan and A. B. Starkey. For Board of Appeals were C. E. Fuller, Jr., E. H. Schumacher, W. F. Starkey, W. N. Totman and G. C. Wilson. C. F. Macdonald was re-appointed sec'y and treasurer.—F. G. C.

The screenings market has taken a slump and slowing up demand, at least temporarily. The recent steady car shipping operations have supplied buyers with ample stock. Demand in the feeding line has been generally narrowed, the moderate winter weather having reduced consumption in some areas.—F. G. C.

MISSOURI

Martinsburg, Mo.—C. A. Blackmore was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elevator at the annual meeting, to serve for his third term.—P. J. P.

Carrollton, Mo.—W. T. Belcher has built an 8,000-bu. elevator on his farm 7 miles north and 1 mile east of here. Ernest Engineering Co. had the contract.

Center, Mo.—J. T. McCoy has opened the Center Elvtr. & Produce Co. for business. The elevator has been undergoing repairs, repainting and a general feed stock has been put in.—P. J. P.

Jamesport, Mo.—The Farmers Produce Co. is building a 15,000-bu. studded type elevator, with sheller, cleaner and bins over the driveway. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. has the contract.

Springfield, Mo.—The M. F. A. Milling Co. let contracts for the construction of a three-story warehouse and boiler room addition to the plant, to be used for feed storage. Horner & Wyatt designed the new unit and will supervise its construction.

Richmond, Mo.—Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers, Inc., recently entertained farmers of the surrounding community, with their families, at a celebration given at the elevator. Pancakes and coffee were served at noon and movies in technicolor shown during the afternoon.—P. J. P.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers Ass'n let the contract for construction of its 65,000-bu. elevator to the Tillotson Const. Co. Horner & Wyatt designed the elevator, which will replace the one destroyed by fire recently, and will supervise construction. The scale and dump, undamaged by the fire, will be utilized.

Mexico, Mo.—Motions for the taxing of receivership costs in the case of the Mexico Savings Bank against the W. W. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently were ordered held in abeyance by Judge Frank Hollingsworth in Circuit Court. An application for appeal from the order of the court overruling the motion to set aside the order revoking the order appointing a receiver, filed by the bank, was denied.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—At the annual election of officers held Jan. 14, R. G. Graham of Danner Grain & Milling Co. was re-elected president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for 1941, and Kenneth B. Clark, local manager of the Salina Terminal Elevator Co., was re-elected vice-pres. Installation of officers and newly elected directors of the Exchange took place at the annual dinner and meeting of the membership held that evening at the St. Francis Hotel.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, after a number of meetings with members of other trade ass'ns who are interested in truck legislation, have compiled a bill which it believes meets the needs and covers the trucking problem of regulation, safety responsibility, proper taxation, control, and all problems relating to the regulation of truck competition. Members of the ass'n are being urged to contact their county representative and district senator and urge support of the bill.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

Mexico, Mo.—A movement to push the products of the W. W. Pollock Mill & Elvtr. Co. for local consumption has been launched by 25 local grocers in an effort to aid the mill during the recovery period following a 30-day lay-off during receivership, and is receiving hearty co-operation by the public.—P. J. P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Missouri has a statute requiring employers to furnish a letter upon request to any person leaving their service, setting forth the period and nature of employment and the reasons why this service was terminated. Penalties are provided for failure to comply with this provision. Several cases are pending in which damages are sought for failure to furnish service letters or for failure to furnish an adequate statement as reason for dismissal. Grain dealers would do well to take careful note of this peculiar statute.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Choice of directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for 1941, as shown by the membership vote on Jan. 7, resulted in the designation of K. B. Clark, E. M. Loutch, C. J. Hauber and C. D. Kieber for two-year terms, and M. A. Hayes for the 1941 term. Mr. Loutch is connected with Penney Grain Co. Mr. Hauber with Hauber Hay & Grain Co., Mr. Kieber is manager of Stratton Grain Co., and Mr. Hayes is manager of James E. Bennett & Co.'s St. Joseph office. Directors carrying over from 1940 were Messrs. C. L. Scholl, W. S. Geiger, J. D. McKee and R. G. Graham.

Clinton, Mo.—An overheated electric motor in the basement of Larabee Mill recently caused a fire that might have destroyed the plant had it not been for efficient work of employees and firemen. The burning motor sent the heat up thru a metal vent pipe endangering every floor of the plant proper. Immediately upon discovering the fire, employees went into action patrolling every floor. Power lines were cut off before water was turned onto the blaze, eliminating all danger of conducting heavy voltage over a water stream. Friction from slipping belts of the big feed grinder motor started the fire. Feed grinding was stopped until repairs were made. Lawrence Maher is manager of the plant.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

William W. Sudduth, formerly with the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co. at Sherman, Tex., will be associated with the grain division of Larabee Flour Mills after Mar. 1.

J. P. Parks is new chairman of the Kansas City Board of Trade millfeed com'ite. Other members of the com'ite are J. W. Cain, F. J. Farnen, Loren W. Johnson and E. A. Hogan.

Kansas City, Kan.—O. L. Nikles and Fred J. Wolfson bot the old Bulte milling property on Eighteenth St., for the establishment by the Kansas City Soybean Mills of a new soybean processing unit.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Rosedale Milling Co., whose Rosedale property recently was taken over by the Continental Baking Co. for establishment of a second whole wheat flour plant, has leased the warehouse at Seventeenth St. and Kansas Ave., containing 20,000 sq. ft. of floor space, for the continuation of its feed business.

Fees sought by a score of claimants in the reorganization proceedings of Flour Mills of America, Inc., were slashed nearly in half Jan. 25 by Judge Albert L. Reeves. In the memorandum opinion, the recommendations of the securities and exchange commission, a government agency, were given full consideration. The aggregate amount of the applications, \$185,000 asked, was set at \$90,000 as a maximum by the government agency.

T. A. O'Sullivan, formerly sec'y-treas. of the Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., has been named manager of the grain department of the Flour Mills of America, assuming his duties Feb. 1. Mr. O'Sullivan will have charge of all terminal cash grain activities of the concern and jurisdiction over 27 country elevators, located at various points in the southwest. The Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co. will retain its name and will continue to be headed by E. C. Meservey, Jr. Mr. O'Sullivan has been associated with the grain business 22 years during which time he has had a wide experience in handling, marketing and disposition of grain. Harry G. Stevenson will continue as wheat buyer for the Kansas Flour Mills Corp., a subsidiary of Flour Mills of America, Inc.

MONTANA

Helena, Mont.—Senate Bill No. 18 was introduced Jan. 21: Grain Storage—An act relating to farm storage of grain.

Medicine Lake, Mont.—Fire destroyed the Gold Band Flour mill here owned and operated by Paul Preuss of Medicine Lake.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills plant, damaged by fire recently, is being repaired, P. A. McQuillan having the contract.

Deer Lodge, Mont.—Don Linn of Missoula has been appointed to succeed James Ryan as manager of the local Missoula Mercantile Co. elevator.

Shelby, Mont.—Work on the quarter of a million dollar elevator for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n will begin about Apr. 1, it is reported.

Glasgow, Mont.—The Farm Credit Ass'n received bids until Jan. 28 for sale of the elevator now leased by the Farmers Union Grain Co., lease to expire July 31, 1941. The 29,000-bu. capacity house, appurtenant buildings and machinery and equipment were included in the proposed sale.

Fairfield, Mont.—Elmer Des Jardin of Simms, Mont., has admitted theft of 100 bus. of clover seed belonging to Mrs. Katherine Duggan, according to the sheriff. It was taken from a granary near her home and offered for sale to various elevators here, at Bole and at ChoctEAU. He was held in county jail pending filing of charges.

NEBRASKA

Lexington, Neb.—D. D. Ernest began work Feb. 3 as an accountant for the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hastings, Neb.—The Debus Corp. will erect a fireproof steel and concrete grain storage bin back of its plant.

Beatrice, Neb.—John G. Munroe of Falls City is new office manager for Goffe & Carkener, succeeding Wood Davis who has been transferred to Hastings.

Pierce, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently re-elected D. J. Malone sec'y-manager. The company enters its 31st year, with Mr. Malone as manager for 29 years.

Hemingford, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the large warehouse near the elevator from G. M. Jenkins and is installing feed grinders and mixers.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange observed its 37th anniversary Sat., Feb. 1, with a brief but appropriate ceremony. Jan. 31 marked the 25th anniversary of occupancy of the present home of the exchange.

Kimball, Neb.—The Fred M. Smith Grain Co., of Denver, has purchased the west elevator it has been operating under lease. A. L. Kennedy, who has managed the plant for the past year, will be retained.

St. Paul, Neb.—A. A. Rohman has leased the Farmers Elevator. He plans to operate it and will handle all kinds of feed, flour and also grain. He will operate the feed mill, doing custom grinding.

Campbell, Neb.—The Campbell Mills will install a hammer mill for commercial purposes. Other improvements are being made at the mill, among them installation of a new heating unit in the basement.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Contract for the construction of the Western Elvtr. Co.'s 150,000-bu. elevator to be erected here has been awarded to Ryan Construction Co. Horner & Wyatt prepared the plans and will supervise construction. Western Elvtr. Co. is an associate company of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.

David City, Neb.—In the face of drought and poor crops the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. reports during the past 11 years under the management of Mr. Freschauf the company has realized a net gain of \$14,725.64 after deducting all expenses. This announcement was made at the recently held annual meeting of the company.

Cambridge, Neb.—Walter M. Rankin has purchased the Co-operative Union elevator, office and scale. For some years the elevator was operated by the Farmers Co-op. Union, but for some time past it has been idle. Mr. Rankin stated his present plan is to use the elevator for storage, perhaps operating it later if conditions warrant it.

Chappell, Neb.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is considering the construction of a new storage plant. Proposed plans call for seven concrete tanks, to accommodate 100,000 bus. of grain, bringing total capacity of the company's plant to 200,000 bus. This plan would leave thousands of dollars of storage money in the community.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. at its annual meeting recently held reported a net profit of \$4,500 on 1940 business in spite of the poor crop. The feed grinding and mixing plant which was installed early last year has proved to be a very profitable investment both from the standpoint of finances and convenience to the customers, it was shown. P. J. Hohnstein, manager, is serving his 24th year in that capacity.

NEW ENGLAND

Concord, N. H.—House Bill No. 165 was introduced Jan. 21: Commercial Feed Labels—Relating to the labeling of commercial feed-stuffs for farm livestock.

Providence, R. I.—John F. Lennon, 85, formerly head of a local grain business and once known as the "New England Flour King," died recently at his home in Pawtucket.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Edward Delbert Winslow, 83, a former Chicago grain broker, New York stock broker and American consular official in Sweden and Denmark, died Jan. 22 at the home of his daughter.

New York, N. Y.—Richard F. Teichgraber was elected to the board of governors of the Community Exchange. Mr. Teichgraber, a partner of Thomson & McKinnon, will serve as a representative of the commission house group on the board, succeeding Harold L. Bache.

DeLancey, N. Y.—Herbert M. Dawson, owner of the Delhi Milling Co. mill in Delhi, N. Y., which is being rebuilt following its destruction by fire Dec. 18, has purchased the old Seaman mill on Bagley Brook. He has improved the plant, making it ready for grinding and mixing feeds. New machinery was installed for the purpose, including modern molasses mixing equipment.

Syracuse, N. Y.—A proposed bill regulating truckmen who buy and sell farm produce, hay and straw was endorsed and its passage urged by the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at its midwinter meeting Jan. 23, at Hotel Onondaga. The bill, being introduced in the state legislature by Herbert A. Rapp, assemblyman, would require these truckers to register, pay a registration fee and file a bond of responsibility if they have no established place of business on which they pay taxes or rent continuously for use as a warehouse and office.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—Thirty-six assistant managers and second men of northwest grain elevators Jan. 31 concluded an intensive short course on elevator management at NDAC, where they had been in session since early in January. A similar course is being planned for next year. An intensive study was made of the grading of small grains, co-operative marketing principles, elevator organization and bookkeeping procedure. Elevator men attended from North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana.

Lisbon, N. D.—A series of eight seed clinics will be conducted in hard red spring wheat and durum sections of North Dakota to assist farmers and other grain men in the analysis of their seed grain and in discussing cleaning practices and planting. Losses from mixtures in wheats is being emphasized, volunteering caused a much higher proportion of mixtures in the 1940 crop than usual. Other causes pertaining to harvesting, threshing, storing and cleaning or seeding operations will also be discussed and remedies suggested. William J. Leary, extension agronomist of the North Dakota College, and Lloyd Hansen of the North Dakota state seed department will conduct the meetings, scheduled for February as follows: Cooperstown, Feb. 13; Lisbon, Feb. 14; Dazey, Feb. 15; Milnor, Feb. 17; Fullerton, Feb. 18; Ashley, Feb. 19; Fredonia, Feb. 20; Jud, Feb. 21. Henry Putman of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n will assist in conducting the meetings following Feb. 15.

Ersline, N. D.—Oscar E. Carlson, manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator, died recently.

Burlington, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator, leased by the Minot Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., was ruined Jan. 20 by fire which started in the cupola. There was about 34,000 bus. of wheat stored in the structure under the federal warehouse loan program. Much of the grain spilled out on the ground as the flames ate into the building. David Coutts was manager of the elevator.

OHIO

Farmersville, O.—The Farmersville Exchange installed a Kelly Duplex Pitless Corn Sheller.

Washington C. H., O.—C. E. Lloyd of the Lloyd Grain & Elevtr. Co., passed away Feb. 2.

Grover Hill, O.—The Goodwin Elevator has been purchased by the Roehrig Feed Co. of Defiance and Oakwood.

Belle Center, O.—The Belle Center Hay & Grain Co. reported a small amount of damage done at their plant by high winds recently.

Perrysburg, O.—We have installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester in our local plant.—George Perkins, mgr., Perrysburg Grain & Supply Co.

Green Springs, O.—We have purchased another Steinlite Moisture Tester for our plant here.—Green Springs Co-op. Ass'n, Elmer Parker, mgr.

Osborn, O.—The O. B. Armstrong Elevator recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader and a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Fostoria, O.—Directors and specialty salesmen of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n held their regular monthly dinner meeting the night of Jan. 20 at the Hays Hotel.

Barnesville, O.—Albert George has leased the Howell Milling Co. plant on Chestnut St., taking over the business Feb. 3. Mr. George is owner of the Hilltop Guernsey Farm.

Hillsboro, O.—Whisler's Grain & Feed Co. opened its new hatchery department recently, celebrating the occasion with a party held the evening of Jan. 8. Approximately 500 persons were present to inspect the new plant and enjoy the entertainment planned for them.

New Madison, O.—The New Madison Grain Co. has declared the usual 6% dividend to its stockholders. The company did a business of \$120,333 during the past year, approximately \$9,000 over the preceding year. During the past year a larger capacity feed grinder was installed, also a new feed mixer, and the office was enlarged.

Cincinnati, O.—Albert Heile was elected president of the Cincinnati Board of Trade at its recent election. Other officers chosen included Geo. A. Nieman, first vice-pres.; W. J. O'Connell, second vice-pres.; H. H. Mueller, sec'y; Roy E. Rife, treas.; directors are Fred J. Dorsel, Roger Drackett, Robert Lee Early, Fred B. Edmands, Wm. J. Fedders, Albert A. Heile, Elmer H. Heile, A. E. Lippelman, H. Trimble McCullough, H. H. Mueller, Henry Nagel, Geo. A. Nieman, W. J. O'Connell, R. E. Rife, L. R. Rodenberg.

Reading, O.—Co-operative Mills, Inc., a newly formed Ohio corporation, acquired a tract of nine acres on the west side of Reading Road at the Pennsylvania railroad for a mill site. A structure 80x500 ft. will be erected there, an expansion plan that calls for addition of another unit 80x300 ft. later, being followed. Four side tracks, capable of accommodating 50 cars, are being installed. The plant will have a capacity of approximately 400 tons. The corporation is jointly owned by the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, the Pennsylvania Farm Buro Co-operative, and Southern States Co-operative, Inc., Richmond, Va.

Maumee, O.—The Labor Board has issued an order directing the Anderson Elevtr. Co. not to enter into any individual contracts with its employees which limit in any way the exercise of their rights. The order, based upon a stipulation, was directed to David, Harold and Margaret Anderson, doing business as the Anderson Elevtr. Co. The stipulation and order, the board said, also provided for the immediate reinstatement of two employees, the payment of back wages totaling \$1,664 to five other employees, and the placing of ten others upon the preferential hiring list. Charges of unfair labor practices were filed against the company by the A. F. L.'s Flour, Feed & Grain Elevtr. Workers Union.

Receiving Books

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Farmer's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2½ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form. 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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Tiffin, O.—The estate of the late Ralph D. Sneath, who was formerly in the grain business as Sneath & Cunningham Co., has been appraised at \$1,326,433 in inventory filed in probate court. The bulk of the estate is shared by a son, Samuel, of Tiffin, and a daughter, Mrs. Emmet Sample, of Cleveland. Mr. Sneath was killed in an automobile accident last June.

Maumee, O.—A total bonus of \$18,519 for the year 1940 has been paid by the Anderson Elvtr. Co. to 20 regular employees under its profit-sharing plan. Of the bonus paid each employee covered by the plan, 43.75 per cent is in cash and 56.25 per cent in the form of a savings certificate, paying four per cent interest and redeemable in cash when the employee is 60 years old. The money stays with the company meantime. Two office workers share in the plan; the others are in the elevator itself. Each employee is paid his full bonus before any money is withdrawn for general manager's salary or company profit.

Prout's Station (Sandusky p.o.), O.—The Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Co., with elevators here and at Kimball, will place a claim with the War Department for damages to its business here, because of the location of the TNT plant here. The elevator, long a prosperous business, will find the volume of its territory reduced by more than one-third as result of the conversion of nearly 9,000 acres of land from agriculture to government defense, it was stated. The southerly line of the federal project on Mason Road is along the border line of the local unit of the company. Huron County is making an effort to find homes and farms for the 100 families obliged to move to new locations to make room for the defense project. Clifford Love is manager of the Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Co. elevator. Elmer Ohlemacher is manager of the Kimball unit.

TOLEDO LETTER

Incorporation of the National Alfalfa Co. by Elsor Heater, H. R. Blackstone, W. B. Comstock and P. C. Prentiss is announced.

Sam Rice of the Rice Grain Co. returned recently from the hospital after having a tonsil operation. Mr. Rice is feeling fine and is back at his desk.

The Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in the Secor Hotel, Feb. 24 and 25. Sec'y Latchaw invites every grain and feed man to attend and promises an interesting and varied program, and plenty of entertainment.

Applications for membership in the Toledo Board of Trade were made by John Luscombe of the Southworth Grain Co., and by Anthony J. Salak, Toledo manager of Thomson & McKinnon. Mr. Salak replaces Martin W. Murphy, who retired from service Feb. 1.

The Toledo Board of Trade was represented at a conference in Chicago in connection with the Tex-O-Kan Milling Co. case which will be re-opened by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The first decision on the case set low grain rates from points on the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Seaboard which the Midwestern group protests. Another hearing of this case will be held at Dallas, Tex., Feb. 18.

The Toledo Board of Trade celebrated its 65th anniversary with an annual dinner Jan. 14 at the Commodore Perry Hotel. There were 70 members and guests present. Jesse D. Hurlbut, honorary member and former president, now retired, was toastmaster. Among the speakers was Fred Mayer, oldest member, beginning his 50th year in the organization. He received several gifts from members of the Exchange. John Luscombe was chairman of the entertainment committee.

OKLAHOMA

Bennington, Okla.—L. E. Batchelor has installed a new hammer mill.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Stillwater Milling Co. has installed a new power unit. Two diesel engines recently were installed.

Amber, Okla.—The Pocasset Grain & Elvtr. Co. has remodeled its elevator and constructed a feed mill building just east of the elevator. Lon Brown is manager.

Altus, Okla.—We are building a 135,000-bu. concrete storage addition adjoining our main mill building, giving us, when completed, a little over 400,000 bus. storage capacity.—Leger Mill Co.

Hunter, Okla.—Construction of a 110,000-bu. concrete storage annex for the Thompson-Wilson-Thompson Grain Co., was started Feb. 3 by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Dacoma, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Mill Co. sustained a small damage loss on Jan. 24, apparently of incendiary origin. A transient has since confessed, it is reported.

Stillwater, Okla.—E. E. Brewer has been named general manager of the Farmers Co-operative, succeeding Gus Wilson who is now employed at the Stillwater Milling Co. plant.

Grandfield, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator has been dissolved. Last spring the company sold its local elevator to the Farmers Elevator of Temple who operated the plant until fall, when it was sold to the Kimbell Milling Co. of Fort Worth, Tex.

Mooreland, Okla.—The new storage elevator being constructed for the Farmers Co-operative Co. is rapidly assuming shape. When completed the elevator will be 130 ft. high, with a storage capacity of 80,000 bus. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Enid, Okla.—Claude Nicholson was elected president of the Enid Board of Trade at its recent annual election. Other officers chosen included L. W. Sanford, vice-pres.; Ben U. Feuquay, sec'y-treas.; C. J. Harriss, assistant sec'y; directors, V. L. Goltry, E. R. Humphrey, J. Floyd Chance, Homer F. Thomas, L. W. Sanford.

Buffalo, Okla.—Following the naming of the new board of directors of the Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting, the board was authorized to purchase or lease one or more elevators in Harper County if it sees fit. E. J. Walcher was re-named manager of the elevator for 1941 and A. R. Shelton will continue as his assistant.

Medford, Okla.—The Clyde Co-op. Ass'n will build a 200,000-bu. grain elevator here. It will be located just south of the present elevator along the Rock Island railroad tracks. The contract for construction was let to the Tillotson Const. Co., the elevator to be completed in time to handle the 1941 wheat crop. The coal bins located on the site are being moved to make way for the large concrete bins.

Comanche, Okla.—The Comanche Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire Jan. 14, together with thousands of bushels of wheat, oats and feed stuff it contained. The fire started in the basement of the structure, where the hammer mill is located, and was discovered a few hours after employees had used the mill in custom grinding. The loss is partially covered by insurance. The elevator has been owned by Mr. and Mrs. Max Renas for the past twelve years. It was constructed in 1903 and was one of the largest between Chickasha and Fort Worth.

Garber, Okla.—Fleeing local grain companies by a "butcher thumb" method of tripping the scales is said to have been uncovered by local officials and the Raulston Grain Co. as a result of the disclosures has filed suit against the culprits, seeking judgment for \$655 as payment for 875 bus. of wheat and a replevin on two trucks. A judgment for \$91.25, said to be due from the same defendants as a balance for payment of wheat also was filed by the A. H. Hacker Grain Co., while Palacek mills is seeking \$6.66 for wheat taken from them by fraud. The defendants, a St. Joseph, Mo., concern, operated trucks, purchasing grain from elevators, and while the elevator operator's attention was diverted in the course of loading, tinkered with the automatic weigher so that it registered less than was actually placed in the trucks. The two trucks now held by the authorities were loaded Jan. 4 at the local Raulston plant. The scale was "tripped" as the elevator operator was busy starting the motor for elevating the wheat, and the automatic weigher registered less than the amount of grain actually loaded. The trucks later came into possession of officials after it was found they bore a larger amount of grain than the amount registered. The driver of the second truck ran his load into a ditch 13 miles east of Enid and fled as officers attempted to stop him for questioning. This truck weighed 82 bushels too much on truck scales at Enid. Named as defendants by Russell M. and Dawn Raulston, operators of the Raulston Grain Co., were Hans Neilson, Clyde Hagen, William Lenninger, William Bouch, William Blackford, Mack Raimer and Albert Johnson. Hagen was held in the county jail at Enid while officers made further investigations.

Nash, Okla.—The new 110,000-bu. concrete storage annex for the Nash Equity Exchange has just been completed by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. who had the contract.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Selah, Wash.—A. E. Swanson has purchased the Stone Feed Store.

Shelton, Wash.—The Peninsular Feed Co. will construct a building near the Northern Pacific depot.

Albany, Ore.—Ralph G. Senders has taken over the management of M. Senders & Co., in place of Al Senders.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers, Inc., will build an \$18,000 grain elevator here this spring, it is reported.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Valley Feed Store, Inc., has been organized under management of Ed and Jacob Schneider and F. A. Walbel.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—J. E. Galbreath, agent for the Seattle Grain Co. at Cunningham for 23 years, has been promoted to the company's local office.

Drain, Ore.—The Woolman Feed Store has installed new cleaning equipment and remodeled and repaired its building. H. A. Woolman is the manager.

Spokane, Wash.—Eugene Mohr of Colfax was elected president of the Washington Wheat Growers' League, succeeding the late M. L. McCauley of Dayton.

Montesano, Wash.—R. W. Holloway, owner of the Montesano Feed & Seed Co., has erected a new storage building, 65 x 85 ft. in size, across from his establishment. It will be used for the storage of feed, seed and farm implements.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., have let a contract to the Hogenson Construction Co. to construct a 90,000-bu. annex to their grain elevator. The annex will be of wooden construction and is expected to be completed about April 1.

Forest Grove, Ore.—Ed Maple and E. O. Killen have purchased the interests of William Schulz in the Farmers Feed & Supply Co. They have held a substantial interest in the company for many years. Mr. Schulz was forced to retire from active business on account of illness.

Seattle, Wash.—Sam Armstrong, head of the grain division of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., entered a local hospital this month for treatment. He has been in ill health for quite a period of time. It is understood that after a building up process, Mr. Armstrong will undergo an operation.

Wilson Creek, Wash.—We made the following improvements at our elevator during the past year: We installed all-steel spouts in the cupola; remodeled driveway and pit, putting in a concrete driveway displacing the wooden one; removed our dump scale from the driveway and installed a 20-ton 24 x 9-ft platform Howe Scale on the outside and opposite side of office; installed a new Strong-Scott Air Dump. Schauerma Bros. had the contract.—Wilson Creek Grain & Tdg. Co.

Kendrick, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., are constructing a sack warehouse and chop house here which, when completed this month, will furnish space for 50,000 bus. of sacked grain. The two wooden structures are of crib type. They will be covered with galvanized iron after the 1941 harvest has been received. John W. Shepard, manager of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., reported that the erection of at least two more elevators will be required to place the company in a position where it can adequately handle its business. These will probably be built within the next year, he stated.

Davenport, Wash.—Bian Smith, formerly manager of the Davenport Union Warehouse Co., was bound over to the superior court Jan. 11 on a grand jury charge involving embezzlement of funds from his company, including \$750 in June, 1938, and \$2,000 in March, 1938. He was tried in the superior court in May, 1939, on a similar charge, was found guilty of grand larceny by a jury and, when his case was appealed to the supreme court, that body reversed the superior court decision, stating that the evidence in the action did not warrant a grand larceny conviction altho it might involve embezzlement. A complaint charging grand larceny by embezzlement was filed Jan. 10.

Vale, Ore.—Plans are being made for construction of an alfalfa grinding mill, to be 170 x 60 ft. in size, and 50 ft. high. George Sumpter of Portland is backing the project.

Seattle, Wash.—Five trustees representing the marine group and one representing the grain group were elected at the annual meeting of the Merchants' Exchange of Seattle. A. W. Anderson of Albers Bros. Milling Co. was elected from the grain group.—F. K. H.

McCammon, Ida.—The status of the old McCammon Harkness mill, which rumors have intimated would be put in operation in the near future, was explained by Ralph Green, manager of the L. D. S. Elevator No. 2, the L. D. S. church, also owner of the McCammon Harkness mill. He stated the elevator was for storage purposes only as a part of the church's welfare plan, and that so far as he knows there are no plans for operation of a flour mill here in the near future. In fact, it is being considered to move out all the flour milling equipment, he added. It is impossible to sell feed and grains here, he also pointed out, since the church has not licensed the place to do commercial business.

The Dalles, Ore.—A delegation representing the Sherman County Co-operative Grain Growers appeared before The Dalles commission Jan. 13 and reiterated a previous statement that the corporation is interested in constructing a grain elevator here. It was stated the group anticipates the erection of an elevator in the near future but must have some assurance from the port as to what may be expected in the way of co-operation from The Dalles before any investment can be made in this locality. The grain growers request that, if they come, a suitable site for the elevator must be provided by the port, together with trackage and facilities which would link the proposed elevator and highways, one to the other. The grain company representatives stated, "All we can do is build the elevator."

Pocatello, Ida.—External construction on the \$100,000 Ralston-Purina plant on the northern outskirts was completed the latter part of January, awaiting only the installation of machinery before going into production of every type of animal feed for seven western states. This is expected to have been accomplished by mid-March, it is reported. Official announcement on the progress of the plant, together with expected completion date, has not been made, however, as yet by the company. On completion the plant is expected to produce approximately 100 carloads of feed monthly, supplying agriculturists in Idaho, Nevada, Utah, western Montana, eastern Washington, Oregon and western Wyoming. Provision has been made for expansion to meet increased demands. W. C. Skinner, Idaho sales representative of the firm, will direct operations of the local plant thru a superintendent to be appointed.

PORTLAND LETTER

Portland, Ore.—Purpose of H. B. 162 is to expand Oregon agriculture and dairy products. It levies a 2 per cent gross sales tax on commercial agricultural producers—to be collected by first processors. A commercial producer is defined as one who markets more than 25 per cent of the particular commodity produced. Whenever any 100 commercial producers of a given product (25 per cent if the number is less than 400), petition the director of agriculture, election is to be called. If 60 per cent vote they want to set up marketing commission, then one is created.

I. C. Sanford, 79, veteran grain dealer and the first president and organizer of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, died Jan. 24 after a long illness. Mr. Sanford retired from active business about a year ago, due to ill health. He first entered the grain business in eastern Washington in 1900 and for 40 years had been actively engaged in grain or milling. He formed the firm of Campbell, Sanford & Henley, grain dealers at Pomeroy, Wash., in 1900. In 1901 he came to Portland to establish an office for the firm and continued to reside here until his death. He joined the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., later known as Strauss & Co. in 1909, and continued as general manager of the company until 1924, when he formed his own firm, the I. C. Sanford Grain Co. He operated this company until 1939 when he joined the Continental Grain Co., remaining with them until his retirement. His son, Harold E., is Portland manager of the Continental Grain Co.—F. K. H.

Al Peterson, for the last 18 years with the Chas. H. Lilly Co., and the last 7 years working out of the company's Portland office, has resigned, effective Jan. 31. He will represent the Acme White Lead Co. on the Pacific Coast.

Portland Merchants' Exchange stockholders have elected six new directors to serve two-year terms with six holdover directors. The new directors: V. A. Driscoll, General Steamship Corp.; L. E. Cabell, Bank of California; F. S. Roberts, Cargill, Inc.; Capt. Clyde Raabe, Columbia River Pilots' Ass'n; Capt. J. A. Hazelwood, Amer-ican-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; G. C. Keeney, Pacific Co-op. Poultry Producers. Holdover directors are L. R. Hussa, Albina Engine & Machine Works; George Krummick, Continental Grain Co.; P. G. Ostroot, Sperry Flour Co.; Fay Malone, grain broker; K. C. Conyers, McCormick Steamship Co.; Donald S. Cameron, Balfour, Guthrie & Co. A new president will be named shortly to succeed A. T. Caswell, who reported the exchange in the best financial condition in several years.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bushkill, Pa.—Jacob B. Overholt, 73, proprietor of the Bushkill Milling Co., died Jan. 24, after a long illness.

Leitersburg, Pa.—The Eastern Grain Growers recently acquired the facilities of the Merchants Milling Co., where they will manufacture a full line of feeds. New machinery has been installed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John K. Scattergood, 65, of the grain and feed firm of S. F. Scattergood & Co., died Jan. 15. The business will be carried on by the surviving members of the firm: William B. Scattergood, Samuel F. Scattergood, Louis D. Toll and E. G. King.

Philadelphia, Pa.—At the annual election of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange on Jan. 28, Louis G. Graff was re-elected president for the 12th consecutive term, setting a record for continuous service in this office. Other officers elected to serve during the coming year were: Phillip R. Markley, vice-pres.; Raymond J. Barnes, treas.; S. Gartland Horan was re-elected director to serve two years. Other directors also re-elected were Alfred J. Ball, Monroe A. Smith, L. R. Holmes, John W. Hewitt and William F. Hyland.

Lancaster, Pa.—A dust explosion in the cupola of the John W. Eshelman & Sons feed warehouse Jan. 21 blew a hole about eight feet in diameter in a brick wall and also blew out two frame sides of the cupola. Harrison Stauffer, working at a conveyor in the cupola at the time the explosion occurred, escaped without injury. A sheet of flame that accompanied the blast followed thru the conveying spouts and ignited grain in storage bins on the second and third floors. Thousands of burlap and paper bags stored in a room on the fourth floor also were ignited. Firemen quickly extinguished these flames but fire and water damage is estimated to have caused a loss of several thousand dollars. Cause of the explosion is undetermined. Operations of the plant will be resumed at once after repairs have been completed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Garretson, S. D.—Oscar Fresvik recently sold his feed grinding mill to Elmer Nelson.

Davis, S. D.—Peavey Elevators added additional storage facilities at their local plant during the past year.

Clear Lake, S. D.—Oscar Carlson, 61 years old, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died Jan. 11 of a heart attack.

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Milling Co. is discussing plans to repair its plant, badly damaged by fire last October.

Toronto, S. D.—Thomas Anderson is the new assistant at the Farmers Elevator, taking the place of Selmer Sorenson, resigned.

Veblen, S. D.—Fire, caused by a defective chimney, badly damaged the office and warehouse section of the Satre Elvtr. Co. on Jan. 17.

Garretson, S. D.—E. F. Baker, former manager of the E. A. Brown elevator here, died at the Sacred Heart Hospital in Yankton after a long illness.

Vermillion, S. D.—The theft of \$218 from a safe in the Mullaney Elevator here was reported to police Jan. 19. J. C. Mullaney is owner of the elevator.

Jefferson, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has constructed a coal shed building.

Vermillion, S. D.—A southeastern South Dakota farmers barley school will be held here the afternoon of Feb. 15. J. C. Mullaney, grain dealer, is a member of the com'te in charge of the arrangements.

Pierre, S. D.—S.B. 33—A recent ruling of the Attorney General holds that where any member of a school board, or that of any other public corporation, is also a member or stockholder of a co-operative organization, that corporation cannot participate in public contracts. Such firms certainly represent the strongest possible argument as to the need for revision of the present law.

Aberdeen, S. D.—This office would appreciate receiving a letter from your elevator in regard to the number of times your scales have been inspected in the last two years. We are convinced that one scale inspector cannot provide a regular inspection service for all of the scales in the state. Your Association is attempting to secure an increase in state funds available for this purpose.—Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Clifford C. Anderson, sec'y.

Pierre, S. D.—At a hearing before the com'te on Warehouses, Grain & Grain Grading of the House of Representatives, the question of exempting federally licensed warehouses from South Dakota regulations was discussed. Appearing in opposition to H.B. 66 were representatives of the Public Utilities Commission, line and independent elevators, and the Farmers Elevator Ass'n. In opposing, those present contended the South Dakota warehousing law has been satisfactory to both farmers and elevators. It was further contended, that the federal law does not protect the storer of grain to the same extent as the present law. It was stated by Counsel Williamson of the Public Utilities Commission that the federal law imposes upon its licensees an obligation to the public only to the extent of observing all reasonable precautions against loss, and not for losses which would not have been prevented thru the observance of good business practice and of proper care and prudence.

Pierre, S. D.—Reduction in the sales tax as was recommended by the governor was proposed by C. E. Anderson before the House of Representatives. House Bill No. 14 was introduced Jan. 13. A bill for an act entitled "An Act Exempting Grain and Seed From Taxation." It provides for the exemption of grain and seed from taxation and provides the repeal of Chapter 57.36 of the South Dakota Code of 1939 which is in conflict therewith. It reads as follows: "Section 1. That all grain and seed grown, produced, stored or kept in this state shall be exempt from taxation. Section 2. That Chapter 57.36 of the South Dakota Code of 1939 and all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed." The measure has been referred to the Com'te on Assessment and Taxation for the House. F. L. Messner, Brookings County, is chairman of the com'te. House Bill No. 26 introduced Jan. 15. Commercial Feeds—Amends section 22.1004 of the Code; provides for application sample fee and tax on commercial feeds. H.B. 82—a bill introduced by the Com'te on Assessment and Taxation, making an optional provision for the payment of taxes on a monthly basis.

SOUTHEAST

Broadway, N. C.—Fire originating from an office stove damaged the Broadway Roller Mills on Jan. 11.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Spartanburg Grain & Mill Co. recently completed a new laboratory building and a feed plant.

Selbyville, Del.—Pepper Feed Service, Homer Pepper, owner, was organized about Dec. 1, to furnish Arcady feeds to local broiler growers.

Swoope, Va.—The Swoope Milling Co. recently completed a 200-bbl. mill, which included a 75-ton corn and feed plant with dry and molasses mixing.

Dover, Del.—Grover C. Frear, 52, feed merchant, died Jan. 23. The business will be continued by his brother, J. Allen Frear, who was his partner.

Savannah, Ga.—Ballard & Ballard Co. has acquired the Carter Milling Co. and plans to increase the warehouses leased from the Central of Georgia Railway from two to four. The new owners will continue the manufacture of mixed feeds at the plant.

Handling Charges and Insects Disturb N. D. Dealers

[Continued from page 116]

Fisch Co.; Clarence Kieffe and Tom Ibberson, T. E. Ibberson Co.; John Hogensen, Hogen-son Const. Co.

Dick Gerber did the honors for the J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works.

E. C. Hillweg, sec'y Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, has become a regular attendant.

The attractive display of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, consisting of over 650 type samples of various grains, was set up in the lobby of the auditorium, and attracted many. J. L. Levens, chief grain inspector, was in charge of the exhibit.

Exhibits

Lucien Strong and Emil Frederickson graced the exhibit of Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. which included a Steinlite Moisture Tester and a miniature S-S pneumatic attrition mill and elevator buckets.

Superior Separator Co. exhibited a Superior 4 cleaner. B. O. Overland and Vic Olson represented the company.

Ed Schatz, Ed Miller, J. A. McNamee and Lawrence Johnson were present at the Hart-Carter exhibit of a 2131 Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator.

Fred Douglass, Harold Olson and Roy Rohde handed out key rings and windshield scrapers at the R. R. Howell Co. exhibit which included Calumet Cups, Moist-O-Meter, Dockage scale and spouting.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. exhibited a platform scale with over and under attachment, grain beam and motors. Present for the company were A. J. Larson, Pat Strong and Chas. Dunahay.

A Gustafson Seed Grain Treating Machine was displayed.

The A. T. Ferrell & Co. exhibit, in charge of L. J. Jacobson, was a 47B Clipper Cleaner.

Jack Johnson had charge of the Howe Scale Co. exhibit of a grain beam with Weightograph, platform scale with over and under attachment and a dockage scale.

C.C.C. Loans Totaled \$889,204,000

In its annual report to the Sec'y of Agriculture the Commodity Credit Corporation praises itself as possibly having thru loan programs boosted prices.

"These loan programs," the report said, "possibly meant the difference between 5 and 9 cent cotton, 25 and 57 cent corn, 10 and 20 cent tobacco, 35 and 65 cent wheat, 15 and 25 cent butter, with similar differences for several other crops."

Under existing law, the assets of C.C.C. are appraised on the basis of prevailing market prices on Mar. 31 of each year by the secretary of the treasury. Provision is made for congress to appropriate any deficit necessary to maintain the capital of the corporation at 100 million dollars. Any unexpected surplus resulting from the appraisal of assets is paid by the corporation into the treasury.

In 1938 and 1939, congress appropriated a total of 214 million dollars to cover deficits of the corporation, but in 1940 the corporation paid a surplus of 44 million dollars into the United States treasury, it is stated. The actual losses realized by the corporation through the disposal of commodities during its entire seven years of operations have been approximately 26 million dollars.

Total loans made on individual commodities from date of the corporation's organization to June 30, 1940, have amounted to \$889,204,000 on 16,764,000 bales of cotton, \$470,748,000 on 897,776,000 bus. of corn, \$166,550,000 on 253,391,000 bus. of wheat, \$46,513,000 on 253,249,000 lbs. of tobacco, and lesser amounts on hops, rosin and turpentine, figs, raisins, wool and mohair, butter, pecans, peanuts and prunes.

This computation does not take cognizance of the depressing influence of the large stocks of

Jacksonville, Fla.—Citro-Dry, Inc., is a new Florida corporation to make live stock feed from dried citrus pulp. The product will be sold exclusively thru Bradley & Baker.

Dublin, Ga.—W. R. Werden is building a flour mill, to be in operation in time for the spring wheat crop. It is the first time such service has been offered the farmers of this section.

Beverly, W. Va.—John H. Channel, 64, one of the owners of the Grove Feed & Storage Co., the Morgantown (W. Va.) Flour & Feed Co., and vice-pres. of the Channel Wholesale Grocery Co. of Beverly, died Jan. 14 of a heart attack.

Chincoteague, Va.—The A.A.A. Feed Service is building a feed warehouse on the island where a stock of Arcady feeds will be carried for distribution among the broiler raisers there. Wyle Maddox, well known poultry buyer, is the local manager.

Atlanta, Ga.—Dr. J. Frampton King, Georgia's feed control official, has been made southeastern representative of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., with headquarters here. Dr. King has been intimately connected with feeds and feeding thru-out the southeastern section for the last 15 years.

TENNESSEE

Clarksville, Tenn.—Louis C. Westernberger, 62, formerly sec'y-treas. for Dunlop Milling Co., died, recently, of a heart complication. He had been ill about two years.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Maury Grain & Produce Co. will move to new quarters now under course of construction on East Sixth St. upon the building's completion about Mar. 1.

Nashville, Tenn.—Curry L. Turner, connected for several years with C. L. Liggett & Son, feed dealers, has purchased the Acme Feed & Seed Co. and will continue to operate under that name.

Nashville, Tenn.—T. E. Snell, former owner and manager of the Snell Milling Co., now owned by Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, has gone into the feed and flour brokerage business here.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. L. McGeorge was named president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange at the recent annual election. Vice-president is H. B. McCoy; J. B. McGinnis is sec'y-treas. The board of directors is: J. S. Buxton, S. F. Clarke, Ferd Heckle, E. T. Lindsey, L. B. Lovitt, Chas. P. Reid, Grider Wiggs.

TEXAS

Graham, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elevator Co. has increased its capital stock to \$20,000.

Ft Worth, Tex.—The Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. has increased its capital stock to \$625,000.

Dallas, Tex.—A. J. Biggio was made president of the Dallas Grain Exchange for 1941 at its annual meeting Jan. 7.

Claude, Tex.—The Nelson Grain Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with 5-h.p. motor drive.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Felix Meyer is a new member of the Ft Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange on transfer from John Coe. Homer Rogers' application has been posted on transfer from Ed Doggett.

Sherman, Tex.—J. W. Stewart on Mar. 1 will replace William W. Sudduth as head of the grain department for the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co. Mr. Sudduth will be associated with the grain division of Larabee Flour Mills Co. at Kansas City after that date.

WISCONSIN

Neillsville, Wis.—H. H. Van Gorden & Sons recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Pabst Brewing Co. will construct a nine-story addition to its grain cleaning plant; estimate cost, \$35,000.

Birchwood, Wis.—Royal Rustong has purchased the Crossett & Riley Co. potato warehouse, which he will use as a feed warehouse.

Glenwood City, Wis.—The Roberts Elevator Co. has added new machinery and equipment to its plant, among the new machines being a corn crusher.

Evansville, Wis.—Fire originating from an overheated corn drier in the Green Bros. elevator Jan. 8 caused considerable damage.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Yale E. Henry, 51, former sales manager of the cereal department of the Krause Milling Co., died Feb. 6 at his home.—H. C. B.

Waupaca, Wis.—E. P. Parmeter, 57, operator of the old A. C. Nelson Co. feed mill and retail feed business for a number of years, died Feb. 3.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of February has been determined by the finance com'tee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Dale, Wis.—John Steffen, who has been engaged in the feed mill business here since 1911, and Mrs. Steffen, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Jan. 13.—H. C. B.

Stoughton, Wis.—The Farmers Feed & Seed Supply has announced plans for a retail feed and seed outlet, with railroad siding facilities to enable receipt of merchandise in carload lots. Russell Higbee is manager.

Superior, Wis.—Edward W. Richardson, Ladysmith, was appointed to the state grain and warehouse commission here Jan. 15 by Gov. Julius P. Heil for a three-year term ending Feb. 19, 1944.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has approved construction of its large grain elevator here. The elevator is expected to be ready for operation in time to house portions of the 1941 grain crop.

Beloit, Wis.—The feed and seed business operated by Krause Bros. has been sold to the Rock County Farm Bureau. The business will be expanded under the new ownership, complete facilities for grinding and mixing feeds being added. Harry Smythe, manager of the co-operative's local warehouse for five years, is in charge of the mill.

Waupun, Wis.—The Mid-West Chemical & Stockman's Supply Co. has started operations in the old brewery building on West Franklin St. Elmer E. Spaulding is president of the firm. Installation of compounding and mixing machinery was completed recently and more equipment will be added later, when the firm plans to add feed concentrates to its line.

Superior, Wis.—The King Midas Flour Mills officials are reported considering plans for erection of 16 steel bins for storage of wheat at the Superior, Wis., plant. At the present time the mill has wheat supplies stored in various elevators. This is the third expansion proposed for building new storage in recent months. Nothing further has been heard of an addition.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Miller Brewing Co. has remodeled its plant. New legs have been installed along with steel bins and hoppers replacing the old wooden ones. The new legs, one for malt and the other for grit will carry the material to the top of the building in bulk form. The malt will then be taken by screw type conveyor to a huge bin that is divided into sections equipped with hopper bottoms; thence, successively, to the cleaner, a grinder, a scale hopper and from there into the mash. The new arrangement allows the malt to move entirely by gravity. The grist will be moved to their bins, thence to combination cleaners and scale hoppers, then to the cooker. Under the old arrangement employees did much of the handling of malt and grits by hand.

WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—L. B. Shaw and Wm. J. Smith have sold their grain and feed store to Allen R. Jackson and Chester Dean, who have changed the name of the firm to Casper Feed Co.

Casper, Wyo.—The Cash Feed Co. has been taken over by a new partnership of Casper men: A. R. Jackson, who has been manager of the firm for the past two years, and Chester Dean, well known here as a dairy, food and health inspector for several years. The new partnership acquired the business from Leonard Shaw and Wm. J. Smith, both of Douglas. The name of the firm has been changed to Casper Feed Co. It will handle hay, grain and prepared feeds for poultry and livestock.

In flour sales contracts in the form used since 1938, millers are required to furnish buyers of flour advance notice of their intention to terminate a defaulted contract.

commodities held in storage by the excessive loans of the C.C.C. The distribution of these surplus stocks would help to advance the market value of all farm products.

Washington Legislation Mill's Late Products

(Continued from page 103)

into a legislative bill would have the complete support of these organizations unless important amendments were made. It would be possible to write a certificate plan which included high loan features, and such a certificate plan would contain the objections the trade now makes to the high-loan plan alone. Prominent leaders in the grain trade with whom I have talked in the last two weeks, indicate that a certificate plan to be acceptable to the trade would have to make possible fair parity prices to farmers without recourse to loans above market prices. I think the grain trade also would ask that the processing tax be imposed upon flour-per-barrel instead of wheat-per-bushel, although this is a guess and not any official policy.

THIS INCOME CERTIFICATE plan is sponsored, as you know, by the Farmers Union. Last year it was the pet measure of H. A. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture, and there is some indication that it may again be the policy measure of this agricultural administration. It will be more acceptable in wheat sections where it will function, than in hog-corn sections where it might not function at first. What chance does it have of passage? Perhaps no better chance right now than has the high-loan plan, and neither has a 50-50 chance to pass if the Congress appropriates parity payments either in the sum appropriated last year, or in the manner suggested this year by the President in his budget message. It is our opinion that, if the parity payments appropriation is voted by Congress, that both the high-loan plan and the income certificate plan will have little if any chance of passing this Congress. But failure of Congress to appropriate for parity payments would bring both of these measures to the front at once, because the U. S. Department would have to find some means of financing its AAA farm program benefits. Watch the action of Congress on parity payments; that action will forecast much of the fate of these other proposals.

THE WAGES-HOURS ACT. No bills now introduced seem to be specifically administration measures, perhaps because the Administration has not decided that the Act needs amendment. Lacking amendments in the Act, you can expect tighter inspection and enforcement this year, and an extension of their inspection to areas not previously visited because of shortage of investigators. When you feel inclined to criticize the enforcement of this Act, remember that it is not possible for the Administrator or his assistants to modify the law itself. Congress has not even seen fit to allow the Administrator to give legal and binding interpretations for many doubtful points in the law, and it will perhaps take long and tedious court examinations to establish complete interpretations of coverage. In the meantime, the administrator's office is giving every possible aid through opinions which are made public after careful investigation and legal examination. One such opinion soon is expected on the subject of retail feed stores, small feed mixing plants, country elevators doing a heavy sideline business, and small feed-store-elevator-seed house firms.

Some of our country elevators cannot claim exemption under the Act because they employ more than seven persons. President Sexauer in his testimony in our Wages-Hours hearing in Chicago in December, estimated that about 95 percent of our country grain elevators are now exempt under the "area of production" definition; for the other five percent he has asked that the Administrator raise the limitation from seven persons to ten persons. If

granted, this would help other and additional country elevators. We also hope for this decision sometime in February. At any time now we look for some decision on the application we made last summer for seasonal exemption for persons engaged in storing grain. This exemption was sought for the firms other than exempt country grain elevators and who have a seasonal rush but are not now exempt. We were assured that this decision would be made well ahead of the new crop movement. This should indicate to you the aggressive attitude of President Sexauer of this National Association toward solution of Wages-Hours problems of the grain trade, as well as toward solution of many of their other problems. Also it should be remarked here that the National Association has made some marked progress in the last year largely because such officers as President Sexauer have had the intelligent and active support of officers of these affiliated state associations.

The increasing surpluses of wheat and corn being piled up by Commodity Credit Corporation, makes warehousing more puzzling each year. Just now conferences are being arranged between government agencies and the trade to consider the warehousing of the surpluses and new crops of grain. Within a few weeks we expect to reopen the matter of the uniform contract. The Country Elevator Committee of the National Ass'n has been busy on this subject for the past two weeks, gathering comment from the field, and will be ready in February to present to the government agencies their report on changes considered necessary in the contract. If you have changes in the contract to suggest, you should get in touch with S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, chairman of this national country elevator committee of the National Association.

Such is a sketch of national matters on which your National Ass'n is working these days. In addition the National Ass'n continues its very essential and valuable work in trade arbitration, its service of news to its members, its trade rules work and other routine functions which have made this one of the oldest and soundest of national trade associations. This year we can say that we are in better financial position than for many years, due to the loyal support of our members in paying dues and assessments this past few months.

We urge you who are regular and affiliated members to watch the news letters of the National Ass'n closely. Most of them are written from Washington, D. C., where events are coming in rapid succession. Our guesses on national grain trade legislation are made after careful study and many conferences, but frequently the picture changes overnight. Some international development, some new trend in the attitude of Congress, some shift of depart-

mental policy, may change the whole prospect of the grain trade, and it is vital that you keep yourself informed.

The Certificate Plan

Retiring Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, who is in favor of the certificate plan, in his annual report said:

In the marketing-certificate form of the consumption-tax principle, the Government would allot marketing certificates to farmers who participate in the production adjustment and soil conservation programs. These would cover the allotted normal production of the farmers and would assure them a reasonable return on the domestically consumed portions. The plan would require manufacturers and importers to acquire these certificates in amounts that would assure a market for the entire supply. They would return these certificates to the Government. On sales for export and also for certain domestic uses that compete with other commodities, the Government would grant exemptions from the certificate payments.

There would be a revolving pool to buy certificates from farmers and sell them to manufacturers. Such action would maintain the market price of the certificates at their fixed value and make buying and selling convenient. It would assure an adequate supply of certificates for manufacturers and importers. In one sense the certificate plan is fundamentally the same as the processing-tax system; it raises the domestic cost above the world cost to consumers of the goods affected. Congress would not have to appropriate any tax proceeds. The program would rest on the power of Congress to regulate marketing. It would be readily adaptable to products that pass thru centralized manufacturing or marketing processes, such as cotton, wheat, peanuts, prunes, raisins, rice, and tobacco.

The certificate plan would not apply very well to corn, since only a small part of the corn crop is processed. In raising the income from feed crops we may have to rely on Government appropriations and loans. Application of the certificate plan to meats and livestock products, as a means of raising funds to adjust corn and feed-crop production, is not wholly impossible; but it is difficult.

It would not have the inherent weaknesses of arbitrary price-fixing and high-loan programs. Notably, it would not tend to counteract the farmer's incentive to adjust his output and conserve his soil. From the standpoint of the National Treasury it is far superior to the other methods except the processing-tax method which is so similar, since it does not require annual appropriations.

In addition the marketing-certificate plan would have advantages for manufacturers. For example, it would involve no increase in their inventory investment. Manufacturers would not need to purchase certificates until their finished products were actually sold. Under a system of fixed prices or a high loan rate the manufactureres have to put more capital in their stock of goods. The same advantage would accrue to the Government from the certificate plan. There would be no accumulation of stocks in Government hands. On the contrary, commodities would remain in the normal channel of trade. World prices at the primary markets would enable full advantage to be taken of whatever export demand existed or could be developed. Naturally the plan assumes the existence of a world market.

Rust in grain that developed in late fall in southern Texas may become a "serious hazard" to the 1941 grain crop in other parts of the country. E. S. McFadden of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry has reported from College Station, Tex. The danger was created late in September when northerly winds that blew continuously for three days carried rust from northern areas to southern Texas and Mexico to infect wheat and other grains.

Interior Stocks of Wheat

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board estimates the stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on Jan. 1, 1941, at 165,167,000 bus. These stocks exceed by 39 million bushels or about 31 per cent the Jan. 1, 1940, stocks of 125,741,000 bushels and are 31 million bushels larger than the 1939 stocks of 134,587,000 bushels which were the previous high Jan. 1 stocks in the 7 years of record. Stocks are especially heavy in both the hard red spring and hard red winter States. In most states of this area Jan. 1, 1941, stocks considerably exceed the large Jan. 1, 1940, stocks and are 2 to 5 times as large as the average of the previous 5 years.

Combining stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses with those held on farms Jan. 1, 1941, gives a total of 449,049,000 bus. which are the largest combined stocks in these positions in the 7 years of record. Jan. 1, 1940, stocks were 360,255,000 bus. Jan. 1 stocks in these positions, by classes, are shown in the following table, in thousand bus.:

Class	1938	1939	1940	1941
Hard red winter	109,797	144,394	127,339	158,027
Soft red winter	86,478	86,532	65,445	87,978
Hard red spring	49,722	91,180	91,197	122,268
Durum	14,604	25,979	28,832	28,943
White	59,337	66,590	47,442	51,833
TOTAL	319,938	414,675	360,255	449,049

Grain Carriers

The railroads ordered construction of 14,118 freight cars in January, 1941.

Trucks hauled 1,150,357 tons in December, against 1,030,760 tons in December, 1939, as reported by the American Trucking Ass'n.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 30,772 cars during the week ended Jan. 25, against 30,395 loaded in the like week of 1940.

Calgary, Alta.—An order-in-council dealing with freight rates which has as its objective supplying cheaper feeds to eastern hog raisers, and relieving the wheat storage congestion in the west, is in the hands of the government at Ottawa, Hon. James G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, told United Farmers of Alberta delegates.

Charges imposed by the railroads for furnishing and installing grain doors violate section 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act according to the brief filed by the Chicago Board of Trade in No. 28,045. No charge is made by the eastern carriers for grain doors installed at points of origin; yet such a charge is made on crosstown traffic, giving shippers from outside the Chicago switching district an unfair advantage.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Toledo Board of Trade will intervene in the hearing of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Milling case Feb. 24. Clare Tefft, the Board's transportation Commissioner, attended a recent hearing of the case in Chicago and will also represent the Board at the Kansas City hearing. The first decision on the case set low grain rates from points on the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic seaboard which the midwestern groups are protesting.

Kansas City, Mo.—An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States will be taken by the Kansas City Board of Trade from the ruling by three judges refusing to reverse the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission denying transit on grain, on the thru rate, says Walter R. Scott, sec'y of the Board of Trade. The local exchange initiated the action and was joined by the Minneapolis Traffic Association, Omaha Grain Exchange, St. Joseph Grain Exchange and individual grain men and millers of Leavenworth and Atchison as intervenors.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Speaking before the Traffic Club M. W. Clement, pres. of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., said: When those who are in the regulatory profession seek, thru legislation, powers that aggrandize their positions to the point where they can impose upon the people their own judgment, their own will, and their own ideas of managerial functioning, then they depart from the field of regulation and step out into the field of managerial bureaucracy—which bodes no good for the industry that is being regulated, nor the patrons who are automatically regulated with it.

The Federal Barge Lines at the hearing Jan. 23 before Examiner Henry B. Armes at Chicago declared that the proposed restriction of barge-rail rates on traffic from the south and southwest via Peoria, Ill., to Chicago was a device to raise barge rates. The suspended schedules restrict commodity rates so they would not apply over the C. & E. I. and Wabash to and from industries in the Chicago switching district. The two railroads claim they are losing revenue under the present schedules, because of switching and per diem charges assessed against them by the Chicago connecting lines; besides they have to split 50-50 with the F. P. & W. at Peoria.

Railroads performed practically the same volume of freight service last year as in the first year of American participation in the World War. The country's total freight volume last year was considerably greater than in 1917. Highway, waterway and pipeline freight transport were relatively unimportant in 1917. Together, these supplementary transport agencies now perform something like one-third of the country's total freight service. Pipeline development alone has diverted tremendous oil tonnage that was an important part of the railroad load during the World War.—Z. G. Hopkins.

Standardizing Wheat Varieties

DR. E. G. BAYFIELD

Head of Dept. of Milling Industry, Kansas State College

Wheat is the main cash crop of many states. It would seem therefore that growers should have in mind where and how his wheat is to be consumed when the choice of variety is to be made. This is merely applying proven principles of good salesmanship to wheat production. Everyone realizes that the highest possible prices are received for a product or crop that is in good demand. Low prices result when supplies are too large or the quality is of such a nature that the buyer doesn't want to buy and will buy only because of cheapness.

There is always a better demand for a quality product than there is for a fair or poor product which the processor has difficulty in disposing of to the ultimate consuming public. When we dump a load of wheat at the elevator we don't usually think that someone has to sell that wheat eventually as a product which is to be eaten. Neither do we think of what that consumer will do if he doesn't like the product.

It is self-evident, that the market requires uniformity of quality in the wheat which is being grown and sold. This means that farmers in a given locality should all try to grow wheats of the same general characteristics. This does not necessarily mean that only one variety be grown in any locality, but it does mean that where several varieties are produced, that all varieties should have the same general qualities. Hard and soft wheats should not be grown in the same area.

In areas where growers are willing to co-operate to standardize their wheat for high quality, it will be found that soon an improvement will result in the number of buyers wishing to obtain their supplies of wheat of known quality. The general effect of this improved demand on the part of the buyer will be an improvement in the general price level.

From Abroad

Rumania has officially ordered all bread to contain at least 30 per cent corn meal.

Australia's wheat crop was officially estimated Feb. 2 at 80,000,000 bus., compared with 210,000,000 bus. last season.

Spain is scheduled to receive 3,543,000 bus. Argentine corn during February, 591,000 bus. during March and 8,456,000 bus. during April, May and June.

A German freighter with a load of grain and other supplies from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, was reported by her agents at Porto Alegre Feb. 6 to have run the blockade and arrived at Hamburg.

The Italian steamer Fausto has unloaded at Montevideo the grain cargo taken on in Argentina before Italy declared war. The unloading was by order of the Italian admiralty, evidently in the belief that the Mediterranean blockade could not be run.

Argentine corn crop prospects are reported good, and the planted acreage of 15,320,000 acres will add to the government's troubles, there being a surplus of 256,000,000 bus. on hand. The government is planning the construction of 250 country grain elevators.

Control of Indian Meal Moth in Shelled Corn

By J. J. FELDMAN, Breda, Ia.

At the grain and feed dealers convention held at Des Moines recently a session was devoted to the control of insects attacking stored corn. I was surprised that no one present had had experience with the use of a dry powder form of gas known commercially as cyanogas G fumigant. Our experience with this product has been very satisfactory.

Broken kernels on which to feed are the only invitation required to begin an infestation of Indian meal moth, which is becoming a pest of considerable importance in stored corn.

The Indian meal moth in the adult stage is readily recognized as a large brown moth, having a "lustrous" appearance on its three quarter inch wing spread and with grayish white body. The eggs, which are laid in batches of several hundred by each female, hatch out in but a few days into white larvae which when fully grown take on a yellow, green or even pink tint. They are about a half inch long. In making the cocoon from which the larvae transforms itself into the pupa stage comes the silken threads which form the web-like mass that often denotes an infestation before the life cycle is completed. This period is usually about four weeks in warm weather.

Corn in bins, when infested with the Indian meal moth, may be rid of these insects by a very simple method of fumigation. Inasmuch as the Indian meal moth does not penetrate down into the corn for any great distance from the top, fumigation of the vacant space in the bin above the shelled corn is sufficient.

We have been fumigating with cyanogas G fumigant to kill Indian meal moth in our corn bins and have had very satisfactory results. After sealing the ventilators in the bins by stuffing with old sacks to hold in the gas, we stand on the outside of the bin and scatter the cyanogas on top of the shelled corn, using about two pounds of cyanogas for each thousand bushel steel bin. To play safe we wear an inexpensive gas mask recommended for this purpose. When the granules of cyanogas are exposed to the air, hydrocyanic acid gas is given off and being confined within the space between the shelled corn and the roof of the bin, the gas kills all stages of Indian meal moth which it reaches. The gas is left in the bin as long as possible, but 72 hours is sufficient. When the gas has entirely passed off there is nothing left but a harmless residue.

We like this control method because it works satisfactorily for us, and in our experience has been more effective than other forms of fumigants we have used and is also easier to apply, so we pass on this information to others who are finding Indian meal moth a problem in stored corn. We believe that fumigating twice in a season would be sufficient to keep this pest under control.

Last year the soil conservation program did not regard flax as a soil-depleting crop if grown as a nurse crop with perennial grasses and clovers. Under the new provisions of A.A.A., if flax is grown as a nurse crop only perennial grasses can be used and these seedings are to be left on the land thru the following program year.—Archer, Daniels, Midland Co.

The prospect for a large winter wheat crop in 1941, the large quantity of wheat to be delivered to the government or returned to the market in the near future, prospects for excessive carry-overs in the United States and Canada next July, and a stalemate in exports are forces which will bear downward on wheat prices during the next few months. On the other hand, the stabilizing influence of loans, increasing business activity, and the possibility of renewed buying of speculative commodities at later dates will tend to limit price declines during February.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

Field Seeds

Udell, Ia.—C. A. Hornaday, seed shipper, died Jan. 3.

Garvin, Minn.—A seed cleaning plant has been installed by the Garvin Co-operative Elevator Co.

Creston, Ia.—The Henry Field Seed Co. has opened a seed store in charge of W. Brall Wright.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Feb. 14 in the Leland Hotel.

Montesano, Wash.—R. W. Holloway has completed a large new warehouse for his Montesano Seed & Feed Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its spring meeting at the Hotel Fontenelle Feb. 28 and Mar. 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. B. Taylor, proprietor of Mayr's Feed & Seed Store at West Allis, for seven years past, died Jan. 30.

Murtaugh, Idaho.—The warehouse of the Murtaugh Seed & Supply Co. was discovered to be on fire late in the evening of Jan. 14.

Winchester, Ky.—The seed corn warehouse of French W. Ricard was burned the night of Jan. 29, causing over \$15,000 damage.

Lincoln, Neb.—R. C. Kinch, state seed analyst, reports having tested 13,145 samples of seeds in 1940, an increase of 2,021 over 1939.

Greensboro, N. C.—The seed exposition and annual meeting of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Ass'n was held Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

Denver, Colo.—Geo. Callahan of Victor on Mar. 1 will open a seed house at Denver, with complete line of field and garden seeds and supplies.

Mobile, Ala.—Ernest O. Thublin, manager, has changed the name of his Kittle-Thublin Seed Co. to Thublin Seed Co., and is adding allied lines to the stock.

Lincoln, Neb.—A bill for a seed law conforming closely with the Federal Seed Act has been offered in the legislature by the Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n.

Ames, Ia.—The annual State Corn and Small Grain show is being held at Iowa State College Feb. 10 to 14. Trophies and more than \$1,500 in cash prizes are offered exhibitors.

Chicago, Ill.—The executive com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, meeting here Jan. 25, voted to hold the annual meeting June 16 to 18 at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Olympia, Wash.—House Bill No. 30 has been introduced in the legislature to regulate the inspection labeling and sale of seeds. Persons selling seeds are required to be licensed at \$10 a year.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas Seed Growers Ass'n held its 8th annual meeting at the Marion Hotel Jan. 16 and elected the following officers: G. H. Banks, Osceola, pres.; W. E. Brown, Conway, vice-pres.; Dr. Chas. F. Simmons, Little Rock, sec'y-treas.; and H. K. Thatcher, Roland, Rep. State Plant Board; directors, Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart; E. F. McDonald, Newport; R. L. Dorth, Scott, and Henry Naff, Portland, Arkansas. Dr. Roy Adair and Dr. L. C. Carter of the Stuttgart Experiment Station told of their work in testing and hybridizing rice and oats.

Le Mars, Ia.—The Earl E. May Seed Co., of Shenandoah, has opened a branch seed store here.

Fargo, N. D.—The North Dakota Seedsmen's Ass'n, meeting Jan. 11, elected J. M. Heisler of Fargo pres.; A. M. Christensen of Minot vice pres., and F. J. Novachek, of Moorhead, Minn., sec'y.

Decatur, Ill.—Recent tests show that soybeans in many localities are poor in germination, and every precaution should be taken in the selection of seed to be planted this season.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Vermillion, S. D.—The Southeastern South Dakota farmers barley school will be held here Feb. 15, the principal speaker being Dr. J. G. Dickson of the University of Wisconsin. Henry L. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n will make an address.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Certified Seed Breeders Ass'n held its 21st annual meeting Jan. 17 and 18 at the Hotel Adolphus. The seed and plant board met after the meeting to take applications from those who desired to grow certified or registered seed during 1941.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Growers' Seed Co. is entering the field seed trade for the first time, and have booked 800 acres. Along with Creston, B. C. it is also in seed peas at Grand Forks, and may erect a cleaning plant at either of these points most likely at Creston, B. C.—F. K. H.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A new hybrid, U. S. 13, will be recommended for Southeastern Nebraska by E. F. Frolik, sec'y of the Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n. This hybrid has been developed thru the co-operation of experiment stations in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Pierre, S. D.—A bill, S. B. 44, has been introduced in the legislature requiring every person to control the spread of and to eradicate noxious weeds on all land which he may own. Weeds specifically mentioned are Canada thistle, field binweed, leafy spurge, perennial peppergrass, Russian knapweed, puncture vine, perennial sow thistle, and horse nettle.

St. Paul, Minn.—Results of planting commercial and experiment station hybrid corn in 10 counties of the state during 1940 are set out in detail by Ralph F. Crim in Extension Pamphlet No. 75 of the University of Minnesota. Fourteen commercial seed firms submitted hybrids for testing. Yields from the same hybrid varied greatly in different counties.

Des Moines, Ia.—Carry-over seed with last year's germination tags should be regerminated in view of the fact that some seeds of the 1939 crop are breaking down radically in germination. This warning is given you for your own protection. We are sure no dealer would want to be guilty of selling seed claiming the germination to be the amount stated on the tag when this would be a false claim. Such situations would only tend to cause hard feelings and the loss of customers.—Harold E. Theile, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Having purchased the Potter Hatchery a seed, feed and chick store will be opened here by the Henry Field Seed Co., with Bill Stout of Shenandoah as manager.

San Francisco, Cal.—At a special meeting of the California Seed Council a draft of proposed amendments to the California seed law was approved for presentation to the legislature.

Salem, Ore.—Increased planting of small seed crops is recommended by Professor G. R. Hyslop, Oregon State College. Hyslop said vetch production could be increased five times the amount of the 1940 production, which was 20,000,000 pounds in Oregon. He also recommended increased production of orchard grass, chewing fescue and creeping red fescue.—F. K. H.

Louisville, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n was held Jan. 31 in the Kentucky Hotel. Jas. Young, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, recounted association activities; and Stuart Simpson, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, described the work of the National Com'te on Seed Distribution. Officers chosen for the ensuing year are: pres., Carlyle Jefferson, Louisville; vice pres., N. W. Abel and W. J. Askew; sec'y-treas., W. P. Buntton, Louisville.

Ames, Ia.—Farmers who are "sold" on planting New Grain as a sorghum this year will save from 50 to 75 per cent—or even more—on their seed bills by purchasing Grohoma instead, according to Dr. C. P. Wilsie, Iowa State College research agronomist. New Grain and Grohoma, he says, are essentially "one and the same thing." Supplies of Grohoma are being offered for sale by Iowa seed distributors at prices as low as 3 cents a pound in 100 pound lots, while New Grain is being priced as high as 10 cents in large quantities and 30 to 40 cents in small lots, the agronomist reports.

Corvallis, Ore.—The seed com'te of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n had a conference recently with Frank McKennon of the state department of agriculture and officials of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n to determine whether or not amendments would be submitted to the Oregon Seed Law at this session of the legislature. It was generally agreed that some technical revisions should be attempted. Additional noxious weeds were inserted in the proposed amendment which was worked on two years ago, and received the approval of the Feed Association at that time. Screenings provisions will be eased off for more practical purposes. An increase in seed license fee to \$5 is proposed, inasmuch as the present fee of \$2.50 is declared to be wholly inadequate.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Earl E. May Seed Co. will open a permanent store here soon.

Jackson, Miss.—Altho seed inspections by the state department of agriculture climbed from 1,570 in 1939 to 1,811 there were only 18 more suspensions, the total affecting 442 bushels, 21,300 pounds. There were 923 samples of agricultural seed collected in 1940 as compared with 420 for the year before; 18 samples of mixed seed taken from the 51 inspections made in 1940 and only 9 inspections and no samples of that grade in 1939. The altered seed regulations have been responsible for a large number of samples sent to the state laboratory at State College for testing. During the year 1,584 individual farmers sent on their own initiative 1,584 samples of seed.

Topeka, Kan.—Senate Bill 18 by Oberg of Clay Center provides for the registration of wheat varieties and to regulate and control the introduction of new varieties. The sponsors of this bill feel that this measure is essential to carry out the wheat improvement program for Kansas. It was reported that last year a new variety of wheat was developed and a substantial quantity was sold to growers for seed at \$10 per bushel, and that tests show that it is not a satisfactory wheat for Kansas, nor does it possess desirable milling and baking characteristics. As a result of no existing regulations on the introduction of new wheat varieties, Kansas is now growing some 40 varieties of wheat.

Legacy Oats Not for Minnesota

Minnesota University Farm joins Illinois and Canadian authorities in advising against sowing Legacy oats.

W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist, says Legacy is a cross between American Banner and 80-day oats, neither showing desirable resistance to disease, whereas the Gopher has been the top-yielding variety for ten years.

Other dependable tested varieties are Igold, Minrus, Rusota, Anthony and Nakota.

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Hybrid Corn Tests in 1940

Of the 7,551,000 acres of corn in Illinois in 1940, 77 per cent, or 5,814,270 acres, was planted to hybrids. This is the largest acreage of hybrid corn on record in the state. The extensive use of hybrids was responsible for a relatively high state average yield, 44 bus. an acre, in spite of a shortage of moisture in many important corn-growing areas. The average yield for the previous ten years was 36 bus. an acre.

Three hundred eighty-six hybrids and 26 open-pollinated varieties were included on twelve Illinois corn-performance test fields in 1940, the largest number of hybrids ever entered in the Illinois test. Sixty-seven companies and individuals entered hybrid seed, and twenty-five companies and individuals furnished seed for the open-pollinated varieties.

Growing conditions in 1940 were more favorable at Round Lake in northeastern Illinois and at Kings in northern Illinois than on any of the other corn-performance fields.

Temperatures during May were a little below average, but during the rest of the year temperatures were favorable for corn. An abundance of rain in the northern part resulted in good corn yields and caused the grain to carry a relatively high amount of moisture at harvest. Grain samples were taken on the Kings and Round Lake fields on Oct. 8 and 9 respectively in order to determine the condition of the corn about a week after the first killing frost.

SUPERIORITY OF HYBRIDS—Hybrids were definitely superior to the open-pollinated varieties on all of the fields in the 1940 test. On the Kings, Cambridge, Paxton, and Greenfield test fields the 5 best hybrids exceeded by over 37 bus. an acre the sound yield of the 5 open-pollinated varieties. With the exception of the Littleton field, the 5 poorest hybrids on every field were superior in sound yield to the average of the 5 open-pollinated varieties on the same field.

With few exceptions the white hybrids that were entered in the test were inferior to the yellow hybrids. Much of the poor performance of the white hybrids was due to the large number of barren stalks.

At Round Lake the moisture content of the samples ranged from 40.2 per cent to 25.7 per cent on Oct. 9. The average for the 5 adapted open-pollinated varieties was 32.5 per cent; and 14 hybrid entries had the same or a lower percentage of moisture. The average for the entire field on Oct. 9 was 33.9 per cent, and at harvest (Nov. 15) it was 21.8 per cent. The average of the open-pollinated varieties at harvest time was 23.2 per cent; and 42 hybrid entries had the same or a lower percentage. The moisture content of the hybrids at harvest time ranged from 28.5 per cent to 17.6 per cent.

The above data from the Round Lake field indicate that after an early killing frost most hybrids dry out faster than the open-pollinated varieties.

The five best hybrids on all twelve fields yielded an average of 27.4 bus. of sound corn an acre more than the five open-pollinated varieties. They also exceeded the open-pollinated varieties in lodging resistance, having 13.4 more erect plants per hundred.

At Kings the hybrids yielding more than 104 bus. of sound corn per acre were Iowa 25R, 109.3; Hahn, 150A, 108.5; DeKalb 607, 107.7; U. S. 63 (Coldwater), 106.1; Richbred 894, 105.8; Holmes Utility 39, 105.4; Illinois 751 (Joslin), 104.8; Bear OK 24, 103.3, and Pioneer 307, 104 bus. A difference of less than 5.4 bus. between total yields of any two entries is not significant.

The average of 5 open-pollinated varieties at Kings was only 56.4 bus. per acre. The average of all 60 entries at Kings was 92.4 bus.

Tests were made by locating a plot in a larger corn field where the test was given the same cultivation, the only difference being that the test plot was planted by hand.—Bull. 474, Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta.

Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	31,000	83,000	20,000	50,000
Duluth	167,848	25,738	10,811	35,119
Ft. William	49,802	14,732	118,493	31,425
Milwaukee	20,020	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	.....	152,600	71,400	130,200
Superior	102,820	5,839	4,827	14,119

KAFIR AND MILO			
Hutchinson	87,100	19,500	.....
Kansas City	130,200	32,200	80,400
St. Louis	36,400	12,600	.....
Wichita	2,600	.....	.....

CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	496,000	1,375,000	203,500
Milwaukee, lbs.	428,000	357,491

TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	333,000	300,000	423,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	129,000	584,823



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— GROWERS —
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Farm Seed Group Meeting Well Attended

The Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n had a larger than usual attendance at its midwinter meeting Jan. 27 in the Palmer House, Chicago.

LAWRENCE H. TEWELES, Milwaukee, called the session to order.

FRED W. KELLOGG, Milwaukee, told of the good outlet developing for grass seed for air-field runways.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, in his talk stated that 43 state legislatures would be meeting within the next few weeks and that seed legislation would be proposed at many of these sessions.

He suggested that seedsmen keep in contact with their local legislators so as to be in a position to make recommendations on seed legislation at the time such legislation is presented.

In this connection he suggested that state associations attempt to sponsor or at least be a party to all seed legislation, thus obviating the possibility of granting too great powers to directors and commissioners of agriculture, and other undesirable features.

STUART C. SIMPSON, pres. Southern Seedmen's Ass'n, said that progress was being made and that plans for correcting the distribution problem for the protection of the trade without hampering the soil building and conservation program will shortly be proposed in Washington.

ROY A. EDWARDS, Kansas City, of the special com'te on seed testing laboratory, reported that this com'te had contacted the Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Ia., and that a very satisfactory plan had been formulated, according to which the seed testing laboratory at Ames would cooperate and work with the American Seed Trade Ass'n under the name of Standard Reference Laboratory, to become operative as of Feb. 1. He said that all members could have tests made there and that Dr. R. H. Porter would be in charge.

DR. PORTER stated that he and his associates at Ames would work very closely with members of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and that fair and impartial tests would be made. He then explained some of the research work which has been done at Ames and described some of the equipment required in the making of accurate tests.

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H. H. MILLER, Bloomington, Ill., urged cooperation between seedsmen and the workers in the agricultural experiment stations.

E. O. POLLOCK, Washington, D. C., stated that the Department of Agriculture is desirous of learning whether the seed trade desires the U. S. seed verification service to be continued another year.

Columbia and Cartier Oats Superior Where Adapted

Swedish Star in a long series of trials in Sweden is reputed to yield more grain than Victor oats. "The superiority varies according to local conditions but attains in this province 4.3 per cent." Victory has been in test for many years on the Purdue test plots. During the eight year period ending in 1939 Victory has averaged, at Lafayette, 46.8 bus. per acre, testing 26.6 pounds per bushel as compared to 56.6 bus. for Cartier with an average test weight of 33.2 pounds per bushel. On the basis of this long time comparison Cartier has outyielded Victory by more than 20 per cent and with a test weight of 5.6 pounds higher per bushel.

Swedish Star has been in test only two years at Lafayette during which time it has been one bushel better than Victory and with almost the same test weight per bushel. During the same two year period the per cent of lodging has been slightly less than Victory but twice as great as Gopher, one of the stiffer strawed varieties. Swedish Star also a day or two earlier than Victory is still later than Big Four and should be classed in the late oat group.

Seed Imports Cut Two-Thirds

Imports of agricultural seeds for December and for the six months ending December, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the U. S. D. A., have been as follows, in pounds:

	December		July 1 to Dec. 31	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Alfalfa	65,200	528,300	282,200	1,085,600
Barley	500	.....	80,500	.....
Bean, Mung	91,400	.....	1,068,000	.....
Bentgrass	.....	27,100	16,500	112,400
Bluegrass, an'l	.....	3,700	.....	4,100
Bluegrass, Can	.....	2,200	2,200	13,800
Bluegrass, r'gh	.....	62,700	500	524,100
Brome, sm'th	587,300	140,200	1,590,100	1,759,000
Chickpea	.....	.....	400	.....
Clover, alsike	.....	33,400	200	297,300
Clover, crim'n	.....	307,600	.....	5,051,200
Clover, red	.....	.....	200	13,200
Clover, subt'n	11,200	.....	17,500	900
Clover, suck'l'g	.....	4,500	7,400	28,500
Clover, white	.....	127,100	22,700	525,000
Dogtail, crested	4,500	2,500	4,500	8,900
Fescue, Chew	106,300	256,100	825,700	684,300
Fescue, mead.	.....	600	.....	24,900
Fescue, other	.....	8,200	5,200	53,900
Grass, Bahia	32,400	1,000	63,400	43,900
Grass, Berm'a	.....	.....	200	.....
Grass, Dallis	1,000	.....	96,100	80,700
Grass, Guinea	.....	700	100	56,800
Grass, molas's	.....	.....	1,800	42,000
Grass, orchard	.....	44,600	1,000	123,600
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	37,200	200
Grass, Rhodes	.....	.....	53,200	79,400
Grass, velvet	.....	.....	2,100	4,000
Kudzu	400	.....	1,600	5,000
Lupine	158,300	.....	395,100	.....
Medick, black	.....	22,400	88,100	107,200
Millet, Jap.	.....	251,100	.....	251,100
Mixtures, alsike and timothy	.....	.....	.....	34,300
Mixtures, grass	16,000	.....	25,100	29,500
Oat	905,000	.....	1,655,000	.....
Pea, field	.....	.....	800	.....
Rape, winter	59,000	1,114,700	299,000	3,059,600
Rye	.....	.....	83,900	.....
Ryegrass, Ital.	.....	85,500	900	290,700
Ryegrass, per.	55,500	89,100	72,700	418,800
Sourclover	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Sweetclover	.....	1,221,100	322,300	2,920,700
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	100
Vetch, com'n	.....	64,900	.....	175,000
Vetch, hairy	.....	.....	27,000	2,611,400
Vetch, purple	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Wheat	107,800	.....	134,100	.....
Wheatgrass, crested	155,100	91,900	568,900	758,700
Wheatgrass, slender	12,900	2,300	19,800	30,800
Total	2,369,800	4,593,500	7,873,200	21,347,500

No oats of European origin, so far tested at Purdue, have been equal in yield or quality to adapted varieties developed in this country, which is probably a reflection of the difference in climatic conditions here and abroad.

Purdue agronomists point out that Indiana produced some of the finest oats on record last year both as to yield and test weight and that there is an abundance of high quality Indiana certified seed of adapted varieties for sale thruout the state.

For the northern half of the state, Cartier, a white oat, and Columbia, a red oat, both early varieties, are recommended for average soil conditions. Where lodging is a serious problem Gopher, an early oat, is recommended. Other adapted varieties, slightly later, are Wayne and Minota.

For the southern half of the state, Columbia is one of the very best along with excellent quality.

Officers of Tri-State Seedsmen's Ass'n

Portland, Ore.—At the final session of the newly launched Tri-State Seedmen's Ass'n, including retail seedmen of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the following officers were selected: Pres. is R. A. Mische of the Monarch Seed & Fuel Co., Medford, Ore.; vice pres., Arthur Campbell, Campbell Feed & Fuel Co., Longview, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, Elmos Chase, Chase Gardens, Eugene, Ore. The five district directors are C. L. Poole, Poole Seed & Implement Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Harry Jacobson, Braeger Brothers, Portland, Ore.; A. H. Bushman, Murphey's Seed Store, Klamath Falls, Ore.; H. A. Adams, Beard-Adams Seed Co., Yakima, Wash., and A. S. Cunningham, Union Seed & Fuel Co., Boise, Idaho. An immediate membership drive and consolidation of the organization will be developed and the next convention will be held in Portland next October.—F.K.H.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Wage and Hour subject is the one uppermost in everyone's mind who is operating a business in our line. No official ruling has yet been made stating definitely the position of the employee of a small feed manufacturing plant. The division is giving this matter a study and we should soon have a definite announcement clarifying the position of the feed manufacturer. Seasonal exemptions which were taken up at the hearing Dec. 14 have not been reported on and we hope to have a report by Feb. 15.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

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Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Chicago, Ill.—"Modern Feed Manufacturing" was the topic of a 15-minute radio address by Wirt D. Walker over station WLS the evening of Jan. 31.

Eugene, Ore.—D. Crabtree, owner of the Crabtree Feed and Seed Store, has invented a new type of machine for making pelleted feeds, in which manufacturers are taking an interest.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The regular dinner meeting of the Northwest Feed Mfrs. and Distributors Ass'n was held Jan. 21 at the Curtis Hotel, D. A. Williams, of South St. Paul, 2nd vice pres., presiding. Sec'y S. N. Osgood, Minneapolis, urged greater co-operation between feed men and experiment station workers. David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, presented the Ass'n with a boar's head in jelly. Motion pictures of the Yellowstone Park, shown by the Northern Pacific Railroad, entertained members.

Pierre, S. D.—H. B. 26, introduced in the legislature provides for the amendment of Section 221004 of the South Dakota Code of 1939 which requires Registration of commercial feed stuffs, mineral feeds, or livestock remedies. The Code provided a \$25 registration for trade names or trade-marked feeds, payable each year. House Bill 26 provides the same original registration fee, but provides a \$1 fee in subsequent years, for renewal of the registration (unless formula has been changed within the year preceding). H. B. 26 has been referred to the Committee on Livestock. Thad Oviatt, Beadle County, is chairman of the committee.

Seattle, Wash.—Ralph Johnstone, former president, will be toastmaster at the annual banquet of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n the evening of Feb. 22, the second day of the convention.

Des Moines, Ia.—A local feed concern was fined \$50 and costs on each of two counts charging failure to report tonnage of commercial feed sold in the 6-months periods ending July 15, 1940.

Decatur, Ill.—Even tho soybean meal is the cheapest high protein feed on the market, the demand is not up to expectation. This no doubt is due to the mild winter, the abundance of good hay, and the surplus of cheaper feeds that are being substituted.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Corn Exchange and the Buffalo Flour Club were hosts to the midwinter meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n Feb. 7 at the Hotel Buffalo, where the leading speakers were Ray B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and Dr. A. J. Pacini, the latter enlarging on the value of wheat germ oil in feeds. Benny Gilbert was master of ceremonies at the annual banquet, and Neil Crawford spoke on "Symphonic America" at the luncheon.

Nutrition School for Seattle Convention

Washington State College and the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n are sponsoring a poultry nutrition and disease conference on the first day of the annual convention Feb. 21 at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle.

J. S. Carver, G. E. Bearse, C. M. Hamilton, L. G. Nicholson, E. I. Robertson, Cecil McClary, W. D. Buchanan and C. O. Lande comprise the staff of the school.

Topics to be covered are "How to Calculate the Vitamin Content of a Ration," by Cecil McClary; "Perosis in Turkeys," by E. I. Robertson; "Demonstration or Display of Diseased Specimens," by C. M. Hamilton; "Millrun in the Breeders' Mash," by G. E. Bearse, and "Protein Concentrates in the Poultry Ration," by J. S. Carver.

Massachusetts Feed Inspection

The 46th report of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station covers samples collected during the year ending Sept. 1, 1940, and contains the analyses of 1,628 samples representing 851 brands of feeding stuffs for the production of which 182 manufacturers were responsible. In addition to the analyses reported, 191 samples of cereal meals and other products not subject to registration were examined for content and purity.

For 1940 there were registered for sale in Massachusetts 1,215 brands of feeding stuffs produced by 22 manufacturers. While effort is made to collect at least one sample of every brand of feed registered, it has not been found possible to make the collection complete. The State is thoroly canvassed at least twice each year and it is believed that the samples collected represent the greater part of the tonnage sold.

For the first time tests on oil and oil products for Vitamin D potency are reported.

Kafir as a source of starch is being tested by the Kansas State College at Manhattan.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Nov. 30.....	22.00	21.50	21.00	22.85
Dec. 7.....	22.00	21.50	20.60	22.40
Dec. 14.....	21.00	20.50	20.40	22.20
Dec. 21.....	21.00	20.50	20.55	22.10
Dec. 28.....	20.75	20.50	20.50	22.05
Jan. 4.....	21.25	21.00	20.20	22.25
Jan. 11.....	21.50	21.25	20.65	21.85
Jan. 18.....	21.50	21.50	20.60	22.35
Jan. 25.....	21.50	21.00	20.50	21.75
Feb. 1.....	21.00	20.50	19.45	20.35
Feb. 8.....	20.50	20.25	19.50	19.90

	St. Louis*		Chicago Memphis	
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	Soy Meal
Nov. 30.....	24.10	24.65	101½	25.35
Dec. 7.....	23.75	24.00	95½	24.50
Dec. 14.....	23.75	23.90	91	23.25
Dec. 21.....	23.65	24.00	93¼	23.10
Dec. 28.....	23.60	23.45	97¼	25.00
Jan. 4.....	23.85	24.00	100¾	25.50
Jan. 11.....	23.75	23.50	102	25.25
Jan. 18.....	23.75	23.90	102	24.50
Jan. 25.....	23.65	23.90	101	23.90
Feb. 1.....	22.65	22.35	99¾	22.55
Feb. 8.....	22.90	22.00	97	23.10

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Nov. 30.....	36.00	27.35	22.20	65½
Dec. 7.....	36.00	27.35	22.20	62¾
Dec. 14.....	36.00	26.50	22.20	61
Dec. 21.....	35.00	26.75	22.20	62
Dec. 28.....	35.00	27.50	22.20	63¾
Jan. 4.....	35.00	28.50	22.20	65¾
Jan. 11.....	35.00	27.00	22.20	64½
Jan. 18.....	35.00	26.70	22.20	65½
Jan. 25.....	35.00	25.75	22.20	65½
Feb. 1.....	34.00	24.75	21.70	63¾
Feb. 8.....	33.00	25.15	21.70	64¾

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The proteins of the entire wheat kernel and of the bran and shorts are utilized with equal efficiency by growing chicks when used with a base of corn, barley, oats, meat scraps, fish meal and soybean meal according to the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. There is a good concentration of a feather-growth factor in wheat bran and somewhat lesser amounts in many common feedstuffs. As much as 40% bran can be used in chick rations with good results.

Chicks Need Protein

The first few weeks of a chick's life represent a period of very rapid growth, and call for relatively large amounts of protein, says Dr. G. H. Heuser, of Cornell University. As the chick grows older, the rapidity of growth decreases and with this decrease comes a drop in its need for protein.

A considerable range in the protein level of the growing ration is possible. Egg size in pullets is related to some extent to body weight but to a greater degree with age of sexual maturity. With sufficiency of nutritive factors, higher protein levels are not harmful and are to be preferred to low protein rations which will retard growth.

Experimental results demonstrate generally that chicks will receive enough protein at the start when given a ration containing 18% to 20% of protein, but this can be reduced as the chicks grow older. Hens, if they are to give satisfactory egg production, and maintain body weight, hatchability and egg size, need a ration containing from 15% to 16% protein.

Protein Levels for Pullet Rations

Rations containing from 14 to 22 per cent protein were used in 5 separate growth experiments involving in all 33 pens of White Leghorn pullets at the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station.

Groups receiving an 18 per cent protein ration to 12 weeks of age and a 16 per cent ration from 13 to 20 weeks excelled all other groups both in rate of gain and efficiency of feed utilization. Good results were also obtained on an 18 per cent protein ration throughout the growth period and on an 18 per cent ration to 9, 10 and 11 weeks of age and a 16 per cent protein ration thereafter.

A reduction in the protein content below 18 per cent prior to 8 weeks of age resulted in lower weight pullets at 20 weeks of age. Access to range from 8 to 20 weeks of age did not result in heavier weights at 20 weeks than in similarly fed confined birds. The protein required to produce 1 lb. of gain was in direct proportion to the protein content of the ration.

Bare breasts and feather eating were prevalent in the lower protein groups. The protein level during growth had little influence on the rate of egg production during the pullet laying year, but a reduction in the protein content below 18 per cent prior to 8 weeks appeared to increase subsequent mortality during the laying year.

Feedstuffs Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	2,973	2,924		
Chicago	131,695	150,040	385,755	476,865
Kansas City	11,650	4,375	29,950	26,500
Milwaukee	60	390	12,080	13,500
Minneapolis	.....	.....	28,025	31,125
Peoria	12,660	10,560	15,910	14,960

Oyster Shell in Alabama Feeds

Altho the Alabama State Board of Agriculture several years ago adopted Regulation No. 14 flatly prohibiting the use of oyster shells in feeds, R. M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, took this matter up with the Board and arranged to have the regulation amended to read as follows, permitting the use of oyster shell containing 95 per cent or more of the valuable calcium carbonate:

"Adulterants which are prohibited as ingredients of commercial feeds are: rice hulls, oat hulls, cottonseed hulls, peanut hulls, barley hulls, coconut hulls (so-called coconut hull meal), and other hulls of little or no nutritional value, weed seeds, mill oats or wild oats, ground straw, sugar cane bagasse (sugar cane pumice), grit, oyster shell containing less than 95 per cent calcium carbonate, and other materials which have little or no nutritional value."

Proso Millet and Oats in Poultry Rations

Tests with proso millet and oats in starting, growing, and laying rations for chickens are summarized in South Dakota Sta. Bull. 337.

From the results of 16 trials (62 lots) with young chicks comparing the various single grains and grain mixtures in starting rations, it was found that there were only slight differences in the pounds of feed required per pound of gain when corn, wheat, barley, and oats were compared with millet.

Best results were obtained when equal parts of proso millet and any one of the other grains were fed. Fed singly, millet and oats each proved to be ± 93 per cent as efficient as yellow corn. There was no apparent difference in the value of white and red proso millet. Better growth of chicks was evident with 15 per cent each of wheat bran and wheat middlings included in the ration than with 30 per cent of ground wheat.

Amber cano was equally as effective as proso in promoting growth to 8 weeks of age, but resulted in higher mortality than did millet. Used in growing rations, red proso was equal to yellow corn, while oats had about 80 per cent the value of corn. Growing birds consumed proso more readily than cracked yellow corn. From the results of 5 tests with laying hens (18 lots), it is concluded that red or white proso was approximately equal to either yel-

low corn or oats for egg production and maintenance of body weight.

Use of whole millet instead of ground millet supported good egg production but resulted in a somewhat higher food requirement per dozen eggs produced. Neither egg production nor hatchability was improved by increasing the amount of alfalfa loaf meal or meat and bone scraps in the mash mixture. Suggested food mixtures using proso millet are included.

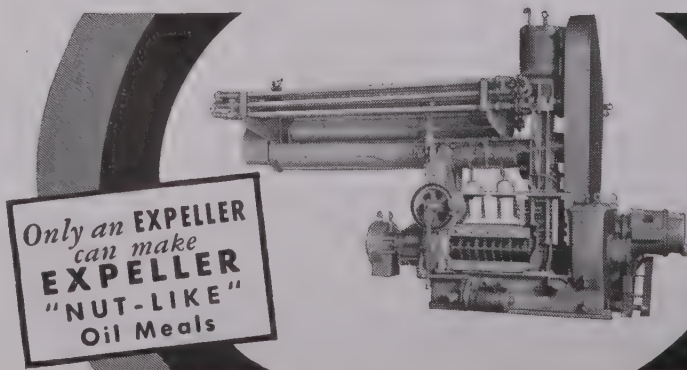


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Effect of Yeast Extract on Growth of Chicks

T. H. Jukes of the University of California reports that chicks failed to grow normally when receiving a vitamin deficient diet supplemented with vitamins A, E, B1, B6, and riboflavin, with a hexane extract of alfalfa, and a phosphotungstic acid filtrate from yeast extract as a source of pantothenic acid.

Increased growth resulted from administration of a 50 per cent ethyl alcohol extract of whole yeast. The active growth factor was destroyed by treatment with nitrous acid and was partially inactivated by autoclaving for 4 hours. Nicotinic acid had no growth promoting effect. Choline had a very slight effect.

Protein Level Affects Growth of Turkeys

Seven lots of brown turkeys, totaling 1,379 individuals, were reared to 28 weeks of age on poor grass range with ad libitum feeding of both mash and grain in an experiment reported by J. C. Hammond and S. J. Marsden in *Poultry Science*. The mash rations varied in protein content about 18 to 30 per cent by 2 per cent increments.

Mortality, malformation of legs or breastbones, and quantity of feed required per unit of gain were not significantly affected by either the protein content or calcium and phosphorus contents of the mash. During the first 16 weeks the average live weight of the lots was approximately in the same order as the quantity of protein fed. Birds fed the 28 per cent mash weighed the most of all ages after 12 weeks, attaining an average weight of 15 lb. in 164 days, while birds receiving the 18 per cent mash weighed the least at all ages and reached a 15 lb. average in 188 days.

Under ad libitum feeding the birds ate more grain and less mash as the protein content of the mash increased, altho the protein intake was not stabilized until the protein content of the mash reached 26 to 30 per cent. The birds receiving the 18 per cent mash were the most efficient on the basis of total protein and of animal protein required per pound of gain.

Between 21 and 28 weeks of age the protein consumption of all groups was approximately the same, averaging about 16 per cent.

Dried Whey Powder for Pigs

Australian experimenters, A. R. Callaghan and V. R. McDonald, fed four groups of pigs by a modification of Dunlop's individual feeding method from 70 lb. to about 180 lb. live-weight in such a way that all animals received approximately the same weight of dry matter daily. The percentage composition of the rations of the 4 groups was as follows: wheat 50, skimmed milk 50; wheat 92, meatmeal 8; wheat 90, dried whey 10; wheat 82, meatmeal 8, dried whey 10. Cod liver oil, up to 16 to 18 weeks of age, along with a mineral mixture, was given to all pigs. No green feed was given.

The average daily liveweight gains in the 4 groups were 1.64, 1.21, 1.32, and 1.49 lbs., respectively. The results showed that the addition of dried whey to a ration of wheat and meatmeal resulted in a saving of feed and reduced the time required to reach 180 lb. live-weight from 12 to 10 weeks as well as the amount of dry matter required per lb. live-weight gain from 3.58 to 2.95 lbs. The wheat and meatmeal ration was 30 per cent and the wheat, meatmeal and dried whey ration 15 per cent less efficient than the wheat and skimmed milk ration. The results obtained with the wheat and dried whey ration were variable.

It is concluded that dried whey is a more valuable foodstuff for pigs than its chemical composition would indicate.

Distillers' Dried Solubles in Poultry Feeds

Distillers' dried solubles contains approximately 25-30 micrograms of riboflavin per gram and may be used to supplement a ration moderately deficient in riboflavin, according to H. J. Sloan, of Minnesota agricultural experiment station, St. Paul. The study grew out of a special research grant from Hiram Walker & Sons. Distillers' dried solubles is "a by-product from the manufacture of alcohol from corn (or rye, as specified in name) solids obtained by evaporation of the mash liquor after the removal of the alcohol and wet grains."

Special distillers' dried grains contains approximately one-half as much riboflavin as distillers' dried solubles. This is because the product is made up of equal parts of screenings and dried solubles, and the latter is the source of the riboflavin.

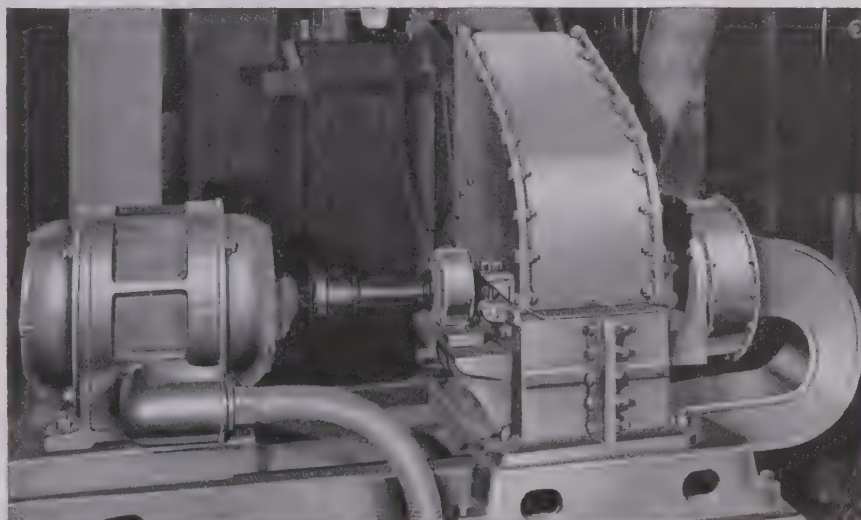
Protein in special distillers' dried grains appeared to be relatively incomplete, but satisfactorily comprised up to 12% to 15% of the total crude protein for growing chicks and laying hens. Distillers' dried solubles gave satisfactory results as a source of riboflavin when used at levels up to 7%, which would supply approximately 12% of the crude protein in the ration.

In a ration for growing chicks, distillers' dried solubles produced satisfactory growth when substituted on an equal weight basis for dried skimmilk.

Struggling beginners have always found that an ounce of enterprise mixed with two ounces of industry is worth tons and tons of privilege or favoritism.

H. O. McVey, formerly in the grain business at Kansas City, Mo., has been transferred to the Chicago office of the C.C.C. to have charge of storage of grain.

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Illustrated above is one of the four "JAY BEE" mills in the plant of the Charleston Milling Co., Charleston, W. Va., manufacturers of "Charmco" Brands.

Census of Feed Manufactures

The Bureau of the Census reports that the value of the products of the feed manufacturing industry for 1939 amounted to \$401,880,238, a decrease of 3.2 per cent compared with the \$415,211,162 reported for 1937.

Summary statistics for the industry for 1939 and 1937 are given in the following table:

	1939	1937
Number of establishments	1,383	1,126
Salaries personnel ¹	3,541	4,793
Salaries ²	\$8,312,760	\$8,646,897
Wage earners (average for the year) ³	15,401	14,397
Wages ²	\$16,252,988	\$15,838,679
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work ⁴	\$302,640,178	\$338,505,107
Value of products ²	\$401,880,238	\$415,211,162
Value added by manufacture ⁴	\$99,240,060	\$76,706,055

¹No data for employees of central administrative offices are included.

²Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

³The item for wage earners is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year and includes both full-time and part-time workers. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners should not, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners.

⁴Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work.

PRODUCTS, BY KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE

	1939	1937
"Prepared Feeds (Including Mineral) for Animals and Poultry" industry, all products, total value	\$401,880,238	\$415,211,162
Prepared feeds and alfalfa meal	\$344,456,102	\$367,973,846
Miscellaneous products	3,797,279	
Other products (not classified in this industry)	\$41,212,232	46,915,445
Merchandising (goods bought and sold without processing)	11,823,287	
Receipt for contract work	591,338	321,871
Prepared feeds, etc., made as secondary products in other industries	90,197,361	114,784,921
Prepared feeds, etc., aggregate value	\$434,653,463	\$482,758,767
Prepared feeds:		
Made chiefly from milled grain: ²		
Tons	6,383,948	7,470,946
Value	\$218,769,476	\$313,692,377
Made chiefly of ingredients other than grain, total value	\$200,050,910	\$161,566,142
Dog and cat food:		
Total pounds	726,249,362	541,117,262
Total value	\$33,268,226	\$27,687,489
Canned:		
Pounds	495,532,446	412,436,254
Value	\$22,748,934	\$20,317,230
Dog biscuit:		
Pounds	61,695,616	
Value	\$4,007,616	128,681,008
All other		
Pounds	169,021,300	\$7,370,259
Value	\$6,511,676	
Other: ³		
Tons	4,718,758	* (4)
Value	\$166,782,684	\$133,878,653
Mineral feeds (minerals only):		
Tons	307,717	(4)
Value	\$7,750,105	
Alfalfa meal:		
Tons	419,126	391,173
Value	\$8,082,972	\$7,500,248

¹Flour, corn meal, corn grits, cereal breakfast preparations, grain offals.

²Feeds made by milling grain and mixing the resultant products with molasses and other materials. This item does not include dry feeds made in the Flour and Other Grain-Mill Products industry, statistics for which will be found in the report for that industry.

³Stock feed made of meat scraps, tankage, etc., by establishments classified in the Meat-Packing industry; stock feed made of cottonseed-mill byproducts, by establishments classified in the Cottonseed Oil, Cake, and Meal industry; stock feed made by establishments in

the Corn Sirup, Corn Sugar, Corn Oil, and Starch industry; feed for fowls, produced by establishments classified in the Rice Cleaning and Polishing industry; and prepared foods for goldfish, birds, etc.

*Not called for on schedule.

Vitamin A Requirements for Beef Cattle

In this experiment, conducted at the Spur Station, which comprised the fifth in the series, 50 head of 464-pound Hereford steer calves were depleted by feeding a vitamin A deficient ration composed of 3 per cent tankage (60 per cent protein), 10 per cent cottonseed meal and 87 per cent cottonseed hulls plus .10 pound of limestone flour per head daily.

They were fed as a group until depletion (indicated by night blindness), when each animal was placed in an individual pen and fed dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal to supply 800 micrograms of carotene per hundred pounds of body weight daily until 45 were depleted. At that time the remaining 5 were placed in their individual pens and all were started on a fattening ration composed of 3 per cent tankage, 15 per cent cottonseed meal, 30 per cent ground threshed sorghum grain, and 52 per cent cottonseed hulls plus .10 pound of limestone flour per head daily. The five undepleted steers and the five lowest gaining steers of the 50 head were not used in the main grouping but were used as extras, 2 on each level, so that 5 test groups of 8 steers each were used.

The 9 depleted individuals in each group were fed dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal to supply 800, 1,000, 1,250, 1,500 and 2,500 micrograms of carotene per hundred pounds body weight daily beginning at the same time as the fattening ration, but the undepleted animal in each group did not receive alfalfa until he became depleted. The fattening period was 140 days in length and the grain in the ration contained enough carotene to add about 50 micrograms per hundred pounds body weight to that supplied in alfalfa. The average carotene levels fed in alfalfa and grain were 836, 1,034, 1,286, 1,508, and 2,485 micrograms daily per hundred pounds body weight for the 140-day period.

The mean gains per head for the 5 carotene levels were 202.6, 240.5, 248.25, 253.25 and 250.12 pounds respectively. Statistical analysis of the data revealed no significant difference among the gains except between groups 1 and 3, 1 and 4, and 1 and 5, since a mean difference of 44 pounds was required to be significant.

With the exception of 2 steers, all of the animals on the 4 lower levels were completely night blind at the close of the test. Three steers on the low level became completely day blind. The general tendency in night vision of the animals on the high level was toward greater impairment as time went on, but only 2 of the 9 individuals were completely night blind at the end. Only one, however, was normal in night vision.

Convulsions were noted in all of the 3 lower levels. In Group 1, 6 individuals were observed in convulsions a total of 22 times, of which 11 were for one steer. Five animals in Group 2 were noted in convulsions one time each.

Generally speaking, the animals on the 800 microgram level were much more sluggish than those fed the higher levels and were considerably harder to keep on feed. Their feed consumption was also somewhat less than that of the other groups. Swelling of the hocks was noted in all groups but was not so prevalent in Group 5 as in the others.—Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta.

Total cash farm income, including Government payments for 1940, is now tentatively estimated at 9,094 million dollars. This estimate is based on the monthly estimates of income from January to December, and compares with 8,518 million dollars during the calendar year 1939.

Corn Gluten Meal as Poultry Feed

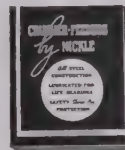
In rations containing maize gluten meal, the quality of the protein for growing chicks and laying hens could be improved by including a limited quantity of some material rich in lysine, such as milk or meat scrap or both. Nitrogen balance experiments indicated that the meat scrap or milk had a marked supplementary effect upon the proteins of a basal ration composed chiefly of yellow maize meal, wheat flour middlings and maize gluten meal.

Additional proteins from wheat by-products or ground oats had practically no supplementary effect although there was a stimulating effect on growth. The inclusion of 20 per cent animal protein supported excellent growth in chicks on a ration in which from 38 to 44 per cent of the total protein was derived from maize, largely from maize gluten meal.

With laying hens as good egg production was obtained on a ration containing both maize gluten meal and meat scrap protein as on one containing meat scrap only. The former was too low in vitamin G (B₂) for optimum hatchability, but this deficiency was readily corrected by adding a small amount of milk products or alfalfa meal to the ration.—Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 725.

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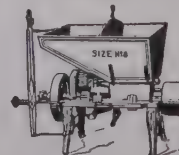
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Protein Essential in Dairy Ration

By G. A. WILLIAMS of Purdue

The dairy cow needs protein to maintain her body and provide the materials necessary to produce casein and other similar products found in milk. As pregnancy advances, additional demands are made by the developing fetus. The ration should meet these needs. When the supply is insufficient, first the body stores suffer; then milk production declines. Here is where high operating costs and low incomes begin.

Protein is the most expensive part of the ration. Succulent grass four to six inches high is the cheapest source of this necessary ingredient. Next in order of economy are legume hays of good quality and protein-rich feeds, soybeans or cottonseed meal, etc. Altho cereal grains such as corn and oats contain protein, the percentage is relatively low and the cost correspondingly high. These grains are valuable because of their carbohydrate analyses rather than protein content.

Some dairymen recognize the importance of protein in the ration but pay little attention to the cost. They consider all grains and by-products in the same class, thus overlooking the fact that the ratio or proportion of protein to carbohydrates must bear a correct relationship in the ration just as truly as the mixture of air and gas must not be out of balance in the automobile if best results are to be obtained. They seek to obtain the desired level of production from their herd by feeding only home grown feeds. They feed corn alone or corn and oats ground together. Such a system of feeding is possible but far too costly.

A comparative rating of feeds on a protein basis released recently by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, illustrates this point clearly. When corn sells at 66.4 cents per bushel, every pound of digestible protein costs 16.76 cents; when bran costs \$19 per ton, one pound of protein sells for 7.25 cents but the

same feed nutrients can be purchased for 3.48 cents so long as soybean meal is not worth more than \$24.20 per ton. The feeder who attempts to meet the protein needs of his herd using corn as the sole concentrate can do so but at a much greater cost than if he adds bran and soybean meal in proper proportions.

These facts are all taken into account when the county agricultural agent or cow-tester advises the dairyman to use a mixture of 400 pounds ground shelled corn (500 pounds corn and cob meal), 200 pounds wheat bran or ground oats and 100 pounds soybean meal or ground soybeans, if fed with legume hay and silage. When this mixture is adjusted to the individual needs of each cow as determined by the amount of milk and the percentage of fat it contains, the owner can rest assured that he is feeding as economical and efficient a ration for average conditions as science can suggest.

Such a system of feeding, if introduced and followed during the winter, would double the dairy dollars on many farms. The needs of the cow are fixed by nature but the ration she consumes this winter is fixed by her owner. Protein is essential in the dairy ration.

Calves on Pasture Need Supplement with Corn

By PAUL GERLAUGH, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

Adding supplement to corn when for home-grown Aberdeen Angus steer and heifer calves on pasture thru six growing seasons from 1934 to 1939, inclusive, was the subject of experiment at the Ohio experiment station.

Most of these calves were dropped during October and November of the year preceding the feeding trials. As soon as the calves were big enough to eat additional feed, creeps were made, and the calves permitted to run to these creeps for grain and roughage. The calves were weaned about 2 weeks before the test started, and divided into groups on the basis of sex and size.

A permanent bluegrass pasture was divided into two equal areas for use by the two lots of calves. The pasture would be considered excellent.

Shelled corn was used in each of the tests and was full-fed from early July to the close of the tests. Cottonseed meal was used as the supplement during the first 5 years of the test. During the last test, a supplement composed of dry-rendered tankage, 30 parts; soybean oil meal, 30 parts; cottonseed meal, 20 parts; linseed meal, 15 parts; bone meal, 2 parts, limestone, 2 parts; and salt, 1 part was fed.

During the first 2 years, the calves that did not receive supplement gained as well as the calves receiving supplement. During the last 4 years, there was a difference in the gains favoring the lots getting the supplement.

In several of the years the weather remained nice following killing frosts, and in those years, the cattle remained on the test until bad weather set in. When removed from the pasture test, the calves were placed in dry lot and fed until about the middle of December, when they were sold. Their quality and finish were always sufficient to command the top of the Chicago market, and in a few cases, a premium. When the test was continued after a killing frost, the lot of calves receiving no supplement fell off noticeably in gains. The same thing happens when the grass dries during late summer.

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Chicago	2,479	2,345	523	747
Kansas	1,944	1,616	666	304
St. Louis	72	84	...	72

Chicago stocks of wheat total about 11½ million bus., of which 7 million bus. are under federal loans and the balance is "free" wheat, according to the agricultural marketing service.

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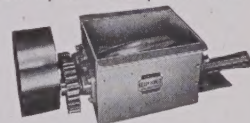
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Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during November and for 11 months ending November, 1940, and 1939, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	November 1940	November 1939	11 Mos. ending 1940	Nov. 1939
Hay*	2,715	5,801	46,678	41,351
Coconut				
Cakes†	15,590,776	14,256,290	178,485,742	107,940,856
Soybean				
cake†	2,588,000	1,213,000	25,425,752	23,499,089
Cottonseed				
cake†	7,993,633	562,000	80,706,373	7,314,991
Linseed				
cake†	....	.....	2,556,000	9,649,091
All other				
cake†	2,930,356	1,109,600	21,964,378	21,957,983
Wheat				
fds.*	45,193	46,484	442,328	419,435
Beet pulp*	7,283	6,246	11,924	16,214
Tankage	6,585	4,912	57,159	61,164
Fish-scrap	713	6,508	36,372	41,820
	EXPORTS			
	November 1940	November 1939	11 Mos. ending 1940	Nov. 1939
Hay	387	424	3,566	2,530
Cottonseed				
cake	....	720	31	894
Linseed				
cake	....	13,151	84,283	201,308
Other oil				
cake	....	1,174	1,205	6,119
Cottonseed				
meal	123	533	991	5,780
Linseed meal	126	650	3,755	10,602
Soybean oil-cake				
meal	2,071	8,235	36,861	38,506
Other oil-meal				
cake	62	137	7,443	5,273
Fish meal	20	29	243	311
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	736	837	7,874	9,962
Oyster shells	2,974	1,732	19,969	47,767
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	582	154	2,244	3,060
Other feed				
bran	653	878	11,411	16,912
Kafir, milo (bus.)	18	.....	1,339	1,390
*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.				

Oregon Mineral Feed Regulations

The Oregon Department of Agriculture held a hearing Feb. 6 at Portland on regulations intended to conform to those of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials.

As drafted, the regulations read as follows:

Mixed feeds containing both feed and more than 5 per cent of mineral ingredients require, in addition to the usual declaration of the chemical feed analysis, a declaration of each ingredient contained therein and the minimum percentages of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), iodine (I), and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) if same be present. If minerals predominate in the mixture, the usual declaration of the chemical feed analysis, with the exception of protein, may be omitted.

In mineral feeds for which no nutritional properties other than those of a mineral nature are claimed, the usual chemical guarantees need not be declared. A declaration should be made of each ingredient contained therein and the maximum percentage of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), iodine (I), and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) if same be present.

The mineral ingredients should be stated in the common English terms, if any such terms exist, and the chemical guaranty should be stated in terms of minimum percentage of the element and not the oxide or other chemical combination.

All mixtures containing mineral ingredients generally regarded as dietary factors essential for the normal nutrition of animals and which are sold or represented for the primary purpose of supplying these minerals as additions to rations in which these same mineral factors may be deficient, should be classified as mineral feeds.

A. F. M. A. Com'te on Nutrition

The directors of the American Food Manufacturers' Ass'n at their midwinter meeting in Chicago approved the establishment of a Com'te on Nutrition. A com'te from the Board has been working on this matter for a year or more, as the Board has felt that a com'te of the Association constituting a scientific division of the Association's activities, composed of technical men employed by companies, members of the Association, engaged in biological research along nutritional lines would be a very helpful asset. The com'te studying this matter investigated the subject from all angles and recommended to the Board the creation of such a com'te, which recommendation was accepted by the Board and the com'te has been authorized.

A small com'te of technical men from the industry was invited in to confer with the Board at the meeting and Dr. J. E. Hunter, director of research, Allied Mills, Inc., was selected as chairman of the Com'te on Nutrition, and Mr. Warren S. Baker, of the Chas. M. Cox Co., was elected secretary. The organization of the com'te will proceed at once and it is expected, from the interest and enthusiasm already shown, that those firms maintaining departments equipped for biological research and nutrition will be very glad to cooperate in this work and designate their technical men as members of the com'te.

It is impossible at this time to outline the scope of the com'te's work. This will be in the hands of the com'te themselves to work out and there is almost limitless field in which the com'te may direct its activities on subjects of common interest to the industry generally. It might be mentioned that one subject that the com'te has taken hold of is that of handling and conducting the program of the nutritional informational work at the Association's annual meetings and they will have charge of arranging and directing this program, selecting subjects and speakers of interest to members.

Program of Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n

The first day of the convention of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash., will be devoted to the poultry and nutrition conference, the regular proceedings starting with registration at 9 a. m., Feb. 22, the fee of \$1.50 including evening banquet and entertainment.

The forenoon will be devoted to the application of the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the feed and grain business, allowing ample time for discussion after an address by Thomas H. Tongue, associate attorney of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Altho the program is incomplete, during the afternoon addresses will be delivered by Cy Sievert of the American Dry Milk Institute, Quincy Scott of the Portland "Oregonian", Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of Washington, and Karl M. Richards, a representative of the Treasury Department who has recently returned from Europe, and is a popular speaker.

Minimum Protein Levels for Pigs

Testing the biological value of low protein levels, H. E. Woodman and R. E. Evans, at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, fed one lot of pigs a ration in which only half the standard protein allowance was given, a second a ration containing equivalent quantities of white fish meal instead of the original protein supplement of soybean meal, dried separated milk, and bloodmeal, and a third lot with the normal standard quantities of white fish meal.

No difference in the feeding value of the mixed supplement and white fish meal was found when these supplements were fed at half standard levels, but 6% of mixed supplements or 5% of fishmeal failed to produce optimum growth up to 90 lbs. live weight. Early deficits were made up, however, between 90 and 150 lbs. live weight, when the pigs received 5% of mixed supplement, or 4% of fish meal, and between 150 and 200 lbs. of live-weight, when 2.5% mixed supplement or 2% of soybean meal was fed.

The oil content of the fishmeal used was only 3.4%. This oil content had a slight softening effect on the fat of the pigs, but not sufficient to be of significance.

Digestibility Trials with Steers

The digestible crude protein values were higher for the acid than for the molasses silages, but the total digestible nutrient and metabolizable energy values of the molasses silages were materially higher than the corresponding values for the phosphoric acid lots, in trials with steers at the Pennsylvania experiment station. The 18-day experimental periods with the steers involved collection of urine and feces to determine the digestibility and metabolizable energy for: Silages from alfalfa, soybean herbage, and clover-timothy mixture, each preserved with molasses and with phosphoric acid; finely cut corn stover; gluten feed; and soybean oil meal made by the hydraulic, solvent, and expeller processes.

The digestibility of corn stover, especially its crude protein and ether extract, fell considerably below the standards compiled by Morrison. This was true also of the dry matter, ether extract, and crude fiber of gluten feed. The three soybean meals proved similar in digestibility, the solvent-processed meal having slightly higher crude protein, and lower total digestible nutrients and metabolizable energy values than the other two.

Calcium and phosphorus balances determined on the silage rations proved generally positive.

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Dried Grasses High in Protein

Because immature grasses are known to have high protein, high carotene, and low fiber content, features of special value to dairy cattle, Foxden Farms in Delaware have experimented extensively with artificially drying grasses. The results of studies reported by R. M. Ramp, junior member of A.S.A.E., indicate that the product resulting from drying approaches concentrates in protein content, digestibility, and the proportion of indigestible fiber.

To save the highest nutrient content, grass was cut with a special harvester, equipped with a lespedeza cutter bar and a special shoe, when it was from 6 to 10 inches high.

The drier used followed the design of the Billingham drier used in England. It is a two-tray batch drier with heat supplied by an oil burner. A fan, driven by a 15 h.p. motor, draws the hot gases first thru a tray of partly dried grass, then thru another tray of fresh grass. Thermostats hold the inlet temperature of the hot gases at 250 to 300 degrees F. Practically all of the heat is used in evaporating moisture.

The process of drying involves transfer of partially dried grasses from one tray to another, and refilling of the first tray with fresh grasses. Each stage of drying takes from 15 to 30 minutes, according to the amount of moisture in the grass and the atmospheric moisture during the drying period. When moisture in the second tray is brought to 10% the dried grasses are withdrawn, allowed to cool, then tightly baled to preserve the carotene content.

The process produces a ton of dried grasses in 8 hours from original green grasses carrying approximately 80% moisture. The cost of producing a ton of dried grasses in this experiment was \$28, which was believed reasonable, considering the costs of concentrates in Delaware.

Conclusions reached credit the drying process

with retaining most of the green color in the original grasses; with production of more dry material per acre thru frequent clipping of the immature grasses, with increases of 40% to 50% in the protein production per acre and with retention of five times as much carotene in the dried grasses than in field cured grasses. The only objection was the cost of equipment for drying grasses. This cost was considered prohibitive as a possible investment for the average farmer.

Rancidity No Measure of Meatscraps' Feed Value

The nutritive inferiority of animal protein concentrates containing relatively high fat percentages of free fatty acids does not make itself apparent in the use of such products in well-balanced chick rations, said R. E. Gray and H. E. Robinson, of Swift & Co.'s research laboratories, describing experiments with 40 Barred Rock chicks in each of four lots.

It seems highly improbable that free fatty acids could be associated with vitamin A destruction, they add. "Our experiments have indicated also that even very rancid fat in meatscraps has no appreciable effect on the vitamin A content of freshly mixed, well-balanced chick growth rations. Apparently the 1% to 1½% of fat in the entire ration contributed by the meatscraps was not enough to be a serious factor in vitamin destruction."

While high free fatty acid content and rancidity of the fat in animal protein concentrates should be avoided as far as practically possible in the production and storage of such materials, as factors in judging nutritive value they rank far below the materials used to formulate such products. High rancidity does not greatly affect the nutritive value of such products when used at a 10% to 15% level in poultry feeds.

Riboflavin Content of Dried Milk Products

When 13 samples of dried skimmilk, 5 of dried whey, and 10 of dried buttermilk were assayed by the microbiological riboflavin assay method of Snell and Strong, by Thos. G. Cul-ton, and H. R. Bird at the University of Maryland, the dried buttermilk samples averaged 72% higher in riboflavin content than did the dried skimmilk samples. The riboflavin content of the dried whey samples ranged from 60% to 144% of the skimmilk average.

These authorities found no significant difference in the riboflavin content between sweet cream dried buttermilk and sour cream dried buttermilk; between samples of dried skimmilk and dried casein whey prepared in the same plant at the same time from the same milk source; between samples of summer prepared dried skimmilk and winter prepared skimmilk, nor between summer prepared dried buttermilk and winter prepared dried buttermilk.

The microbiological riboflavin assay method was found satisfactory when applied to riboflavin carriers used in poultry feeding, and the experimenters felt that this method offered distinct advantages over the chick assay method in that it was more sensitive, more accurate, and more economical. They have prepared a table of the riboflavin content of important poultry feedstuffs, including dried milk products, brewers' yeast, fish meal, meat scrap and alfalfa leaf meal.

A mill buying 5 per cent of its wheat from farms partly beyond the 10-mile limit was held by a federal wage and hour inspector to be disqualified for the "area of production" exemption. All the remote wheat came from one farm, the back half of which was beyond the 10-mile limit.



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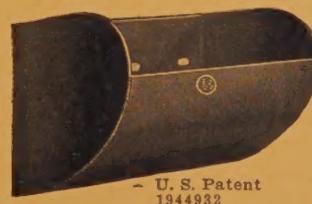
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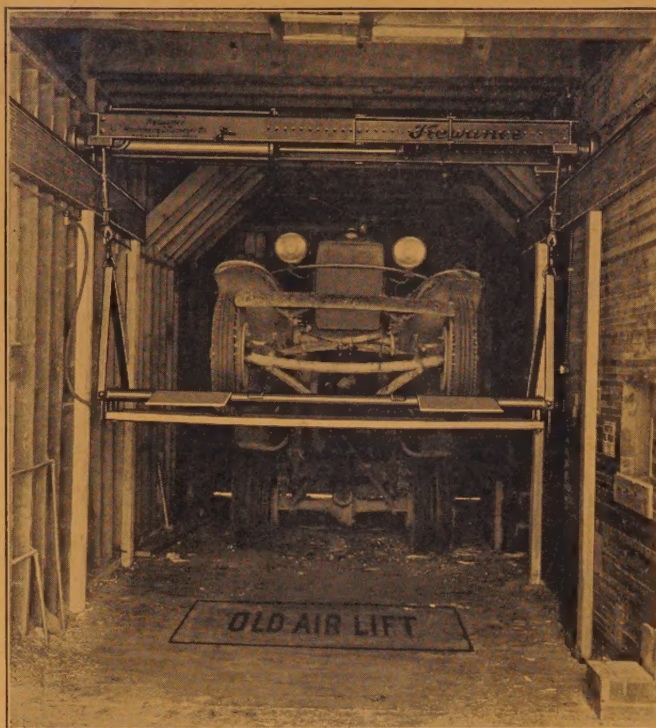
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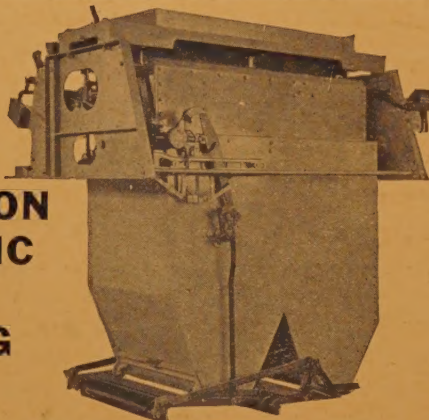
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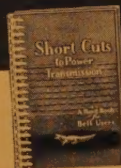
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